CHAPTER-V

MEDICINAL FLORA OF LOHIT DISTRICT, TAXONOMY AND USES
1. **Abroma augusta** Linn. DC.; Prodr. i.; 485;

Roxb. Hort. Beng 50;

Flora Ind.: 156; Mig.

FI. Ind. Bot. Pt. 2; Beddome


Cat. 1142; A. angulata, Lam iii. 636; Willd. Sp. Pl. iii;

1425, FBI: 1; 375.

**Family:** Sterculiaceae

**Eng. Name:** Devils cotton

**Local name:** Ulat kombat (As)

Pukhungnawg (Kh) (Sing)

**Botanical character:** A shrub, leaves ovate Fls scarlet red, sepal lanceolate,
persistant short staminal tube,
staminode 5, style 5, seed numerous, flowers 6-9, Fruit 8-12.

**Distribution:** Assam, Arunachal, Khasi Hills.

**Parts used:** Root, root bark, stem and leaves.
Uses:

Roots and root barks are pounded into a paste and juice is extracted from the pulp and given to patient who is suffering from congestion of nerves, dysmenoohoea.

Leaves are pounded into paste and this paste is applied externally for curing gonarrihoea. Bark yields a durable fibre which is used for domestic purposes.


Family: Fabaceae (Leguminosae)

Local name: Japa Petari (As) Ahutir. (Sing)

Botanical character: Twining shrub, Leaflet
20-40 oblong, glabrous.
Flowers reddish, ovate acute, wining oblong falcate, pod 3-5, seeded oblong, seed - smooth shining.

Distribution : Through out North-Eastern region.

Parts used : Root, seed and leaves.

Uses:

Leaves are pounded and juice is extracted by hand and this juice is mixed with honey and orally administered for curing cough.

Roots are also pounded to paste and applied externally on swelling of body.

Seeds are also used for curing cough used similarly as the leaves.
3. **Abutilon indicum** G. Don

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Malvaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Japa petari (As)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>Erect under shrub angled leaves, downy flsaxillary, bracteoles 0, Calyx - Sepal 5, Petal 5, Connate, 5 or more antheriferous filament.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Tropical India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Root, leaves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uses:**

Root is tied on the waist and neck and also root made into paste and the juice is given orally to the patient suffering delivery troubles.
The decoction of leaves is used in bronchitis.

4. **Acacia arabica** Willd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Mimosaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English name</td>
<td>Babul Gum tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Torua kadam (As)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yang-ki-phu (Kh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yusup (Tik)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>A perennial shrub. Leaves pinnatifid, much branched prickles on the branches, flower yellow in colour, aggregated foetid scented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Throughout North-Eastern region as a cultivated plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Bark and leaves.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Uses:

Bark is made into very fine powder. This powder mixed with til oil and used externally in cancerous tumours. Leaves paste mixed with oil is applied externally for curing itching.

5. *Acacia farnesiana* (L) Willd; FBI: ii: 292, 1878;
   D.C. Prodr. ii: 461; Roxb.

Family: Mimosaceae
Local name: Yang ki-anang (Kh)
Botanical character: Shrub with stipulary thorns, bipinnate, pinnae 10-14.
Stipules spiny flowers in axillary heads, bright yellow.

Distribution: Wild in Lohit region

Uses:

Bark juice is used for stomach pain in the form of decoction. It is also used in chronic catarrh and asthmatic complaints. The flower distilled yield a delicious perfume. Gum also obtained from the plant.
6. **Acacia concinna** (DC) Roxb; DC. Prodr. ii. 464; W&A. Prodr. 277; Wall. Cat. 5250; FBI: 2, 296; FL Ind: ii: 565.

**Family**: Mimosaceae

**Local name**: Rang thow (Kh) Apdili (Mishimi)

**Botanical character**: A climbing shrub, flowers small white, legumes large succulent.

**Distribution**: Wild.

**Uses**:

The pods are used in washing hair. The leaves are sour and used as vegetable.

Family : Mimosaceae

Local name : Loreng (Kh) (Sing)
             Yang ki (Tikh)

Botanical character : Tree 40-30', leaves bipinnate, panicles terminal heads of flowers globose, Legumes flat thin 0-12 seeds.

Distribution : Arunachal, Assam.

Parts used : Trunk.

Uses:

The timber is durable and used for furniture and building.
8. **Acalypha indica** Linn; Sp.PI.1003; Muell, Arg.in DC. Prodr XV, ii,868; Roxb, FL.Ind;iii:675; Wight,Te.t. 877; Grah.Cat.Bomb.Fl:186; Dalz & Gibs.Bomb.Fl.228.  

**Family**

Ruphorbiaceae

**Local name**

Mukutajuri (As)

Yashenka (Kh)

**Botanical character**

Herbacious, pubescent, leaves, oblong, ovate or shombic ovate crenate, serrate, spikes all axillary, androgynous, elongate, male flower minute terminal, bract is distant, large broad trifid, truncate, crenate much larger then the capsules.

**Distribution**

Wild and common weed in the district.
Parts used: Root and leaves.

Uses:

The root and leaves have laxative properties. Juice of the leaves is considered as an efficient medicine for vomiting. A poultice of fresh leaves is useful on ulcers. The young leaves and roots are sometimes used as vegetable after cooking.

The leave paste is applied locally to relieve of rheumatic pain.


Family: Amaranthaceae

Local name: Bioni sabota (As) Damgi (Mish)
Botanical character: Annual erect herb with opposite
valvetely tomatoes leaves, stem:
round thickened above the node
leaf base or less tapering to
the petiole. Flower is long
spike with bract and shiny
bracteoles with interposed
staminodes.

Distribution: Wild in North-East.

Parts used: The whole plant.

Uses:

The seed boiled with milk and cooled and given
to weak person as the extract is rich in vitamin
and act as tonic. Leave juice act as a laxative
and also helpful in piles. It is believed by the
local people that the root if tied on the hair of a
pregnant woman before delivery, it causes easy
delivery. After delivery the root should be removed
from the head immediately. The leaf paste are used
in insect bites.
10. *Acorus calamus* L. Willd; FBI; VI : 316, Wall. Cat:
5153; Roxb. Fl. Ind. 151;
*A. fasciculatus* Br. Prodr.
(in past).

**Family**: Araceae

**Local name**: Bos (As)
Makat (Mish)

**Botanical character**: Perennial semi aquatic,
rhizomatous root stock.
Leaves deep green sword shaped. Spadix long peduncled.

**Distribution**: Throughout the Lohit district, mainly on swampy areas.

**Uses**: The plant is purgative to the children. Used as antidote for poison. The rhizome is useful as tonic and purgative medicine given to children when dyspepsia is attended with looseness of bowels.
Decoction of the leaves with bark is useful in muscular pains.


**Family** : Acanthaceae

**Local name** : Bugitita (Mishmi)

Bahak (As)

**Botanical character** : Leaves elliptic acute at both side, ends entire minutely pubescent, spikes dense short, bracts ovate or obovate subacute, puberulous or glabrate corolla tube, white short.
Distribution: Throughout North-East region.

Parts used: Root and leaves.

Uses:

The leaves are pounded into paste and juice is extracted. This juice is mixed with zinger (2:1) is given to the patient suffering from cough and asthma.

The leaves are used as vegetable also.

12. *Adina cordifolia* Hook.f. in Gen.; Pl. i. ii. 30; Brand For; FI. 263, t, 33, *Nauclea cordifolia* Willd; Roxb. Hort, Beng 14; Cor. Pl. 1, t, 53; FI. Ind. i; 514; Wall. Cat. 6092, W&A. Prodr. 391; Kurz. For, FI. ii. 66; Dalz & Gibbs, Bomb, FI. 118; FBI. iii 24.

Family: Rubiaceae
Local name: Nurum (Khampti)  
Kadam (As)

Botanical character: Leaves petiolate orbicular cordate abruptly acuminate  
pubescent beneath, peduncles  
1-3 axillary 1 headed  
1.50-2.00 cm yellow.  
Fruiting heads dry 0.8-1 cm long.

Distribution: Through out North-East region.

Parts used: Trunk and flower.

Uses:

The timber is good for planking and building.  
The tribal ladies use the flower for decoration of heads.
13. **Aegle marmelos** Corr., Roxb, Cor.Fl., t. 143; Fl. Ind. ii, 579; W&A. Prod. 96; Wight Ic. t. 16; Beddome. Fl. Sylv. t. 161; Wall. Cat. 6379; Dalz & Gibbs, Bomb., Flor. 31; Brandis For. Flor. 57. **Feronia pellucida**, Roth Nov. Sp. 384. **Crataeva marmelos**, L. FBI: 1 : 516.

**Family**

: Rutaceae

**Local name**

: Bel (As)

Inju (Mish)

**Botanical character**

: A small deciduous glabrous tree, spine straight strong axillary. Leaflets 3-5, long petiolace, ovate, flower sweet scented. Pedicells and calyx pubescent. Filament sometimes fascicled. Fruit 4-7 cm in diameter globose, Rind - yellow pulb orange coloured and sweet.

**Distribution**

: Wild but cultivated throughout India.
Parts used: Leaf, fruit.

Uses:

Fruit is edible and delicious. All the tribals use this fruit after fasting. The religious people takes it regularly as substitute for rice.

A sacred plant worshipped by all tribes. The leaves are used in worship.

Among Khamptis, there is a belief that if a person takes 3 (three) leaves daily early in the morning on empty stomach, then he will be able to spend the whole day without food.

Yellow dye is prepared from the rind.

Snuff box is prepared from the shell and in the remote places of Arunachal Pradesh, the seed of the fruit is used as a gum by the tribal students.

**Family**: Amaranthaceae (Amarantaceae)  
(FBI: IV: 728)

**Local name**: Enjung (Ad)

**Botanical character**: Many branched, woody, erect postrat, leaves small, petioled elliptic orbicular, obovate, spike small very numerous, oblong, cylindric, densely woolly, stamen 4, 1 called ovary. Fruit membranous urticle.
Distribution : Wild, rare.

Parts used : Leaves.

Uses:

The leaves are pounded into paste and the juice is extracted by tapping with finger. The juice is given to patients suffering from malaria fever.

15. Aeschynomene indica Linn, DC. Prodr. ii: 320; W&A.
   Prodr. 219; Wt. Ic. t. 405;
   Dalz & Gibbs. Bomb, Fl. 62,
   Ae. aspera. Wall. Cat. 5666,
   non Linn, A. kashmiriana,
   Camb. in Jacquem. Joy Bot 40,
   t. 48. Roxb. Hort. Beng. 57; Fl.
   Ind. iii. 365. Ae. pumila. Linn;
   DC. Prodr. ii. 321. Wall. Cat.
   5665. Fl. Ind. iii. 943 - Rheede
   Hort. Mal. ix. t. 18. FBI. ii : 151.

Family : Fabaceae (Leguminosae)
Local name: Solang (Khampti)

Botanical character: A suffruti-cose annual, glabrous, pale green with slender branches more or less scabrid with small worts of papillae. Slender pinnate leaves 1.25-6 cm long with minute leaflets 0.2-0.3 cm long small yellowish flower 1-4 fid terminal racemes and linear oblong 5-10 jointed pod 2-3 cm long.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses: Mixture of the plant powder and cumin seed is used in lowering fever. The plant powder with sugar also reduces the consistency of semen.

Comp.Ind.30; Wall.Cat.3176;
*A.cordifolium* Roxb. Roxb.Fl. Ind.iii.415; Wall.Cat.3177.
EBI.iii : 243 : 1881.

Family : Asteraceae (Compositae)

Local name : Gondhowa bon (As)
             Yapong (Sing)

Botanical character : An annual herb. Hissidly hairy leaves petiols ovate crenate, head small in dense terminal corymb.

Distribution : Throughout India in shady places of Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Leaves and root.

Uses:

The paste of leaves is used in cut injury. The juice is used on head for removing lice.
Roots are crushed and boiled and the juice is administered for curing cancerous ulcers in stomach.

17. *Alangium lamarckii* Thw; Thwaites, Bnum, 133; Dalz & Gibbs, Bomb, Fl. 109; Brand. For, Fl. 250; *A. decapetalum*, Lamk, Dict. t. 174; DC, Prodr. iii: 203; Wall, Cat. 6884; W&A. Prodr. 325; Wight, Ic. t. 194, Miq, Fl. Ind. Bat. 1 pt. i. 774; Kurz, For, Fl. 1. 543. *A. hexapetalum* Lamk & DC. lic; Roxb, Hort, Beng. 38, Fl. Ind. ii: 502; Wall, Cat. 6883; W&A, Prodr. 326; Wight, iii. t. 96; FBI. ii: 741.

Family: Cornaceae

Local name: Masupi (Mishmi)
Botanical character: A bushy tree, oblong leaves, 6-12 cm by 2-4 cm. Flowers white 5-10 petals 10-18 cm long stamen 20-30 villous below. Fruits 0.6-1.25 cm ellipsoid with bony endocarps.

Distribution: Arunachal, Assam.

Parts used: Trunk, bark, fruit, leaf.

Uses:

Trunk is used for manufacturing agricultural implements. The bark and leaves is pounded into paste and decoction given orally in curing jaundice. The seed paste cures boils.

The fruit is eaten.

The leaf powder is taken orally as an antidote for poison.
18. *Alanium decapetalum* Lam; FBI ii 741

Wall. Cat. 6884. *A. lamarckii* Thw.

Enum. 133; FBI

Family: Cornaceae

Local name: Akola (As)

Lar-dum (Mish)

Botanical character: A small tree. Leaves 6-12 by 2-4 cm long elliptic, pubescent beneath. Flowers small close fascicle, calyx tube usually waxy, stamen twice the petal.

Fruit - black, endocarp bony.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Root.

Uses:

Root is pounded into paste and taken as antidote to snake poison. The juice is purgative.
19. Allamanda cathartica Linn; B and O 532; FL.Ass.iii:247

Family : Apocynaceae

Local name : Ranug (Singpho)

Botanical character : Shrub usually climbing small leaves with interpetiolar gland. Flowers large, yellow, ovary, 2 celled ovary, 2 parietal placenta and many ovules. Fruit globose with numerous stout green prickles, finally 2 valved.

Distribution : Arunachal, Assam.

Parts used : Root and flower.

Uses:

Root is used in preparation of local beer called 'Apong'. The pounded root paste mixed with mustard oil, relieves headache. The sweet smelling flowers are used for decoration.

Family: Amaryllidaceae.

Local name: Piaj (As)

Botanical character: Leaves subdistichous, fistular shorter than the inflated scape, head bearing flowers and bulbils, pedicels shorter than the stellate flowers. Sepals linear oblong filament exerted simple or the inner 2 toothed at the base.

Distribution: Cultivated condition.

Parts used: Bulb.

Uses:

The bulb is used as flavouring agent. The green leaves are also eaten. Plant is stimulant diuretic and used as expectorant.

Family: Amaryllidaceae.

Local name: Naharu (As)

Botanical character: Leaves flat, scape slender, spatles long beaked, heads bearing bulbils and flowers, sepals lanceolate, acuminate, inner filament bitoothed.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.

Parts used: The corm.

Uses:

Commonly this is used as condiments or flavouring agent. It is also used in gastric trouble.
22. **Alpinia alluqhas** Rose.; Trans Lin. Soc. viii: 346; Roxb. in. Asiat. Res. vi: 353; Fl. Ind. i. 61; Wall. Cat. 6571; Bomb. Fl. 273; Horan. Prodr. 33; FBI. vi: 254.

Family: Zingiberaceae

Local name: Boch (As)
Bitaruko (Sing)

Botanical character: A herb, leafy stem, flower in terminal raceme, pink capsule black.

Distribution: Assam, Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Root.

Uses:

Root is aromatic and the extract is applied externally in rheumatic pain and sometimes used internally also. It is used in all sorts of body pains.

**Family** : Apocynaceae

**Local name** : Sotiana (As)

Singgar (Abor) Mishmi

**Botanical character** : Ever green tree, bark rough grey branches whorled, with milky latex. Flowers small greenish white in many flowers clustured calyx 5 fid corolla pubescent outside nearly whorl ovules many. Fruits cylindrical, oblong with tuft hair at the end.

**Distribution** : Common in tropical region.

**Parts used** : Bark.

**Uses**:

The decoction of the bark is a powerful tonic used in bowel complaints. The bark boiled in oil and mixed
with cotton seed applied to the ear to cure deafness. Bark powder mixed with water is applied on ulcers externally and in rheumatic pains.

24. Alysicarpus vaginalis DC.; Prodr. ii: 353
Bomb. Fl. 64
Fl. Ind. iii: 345

Family : Fabaceae

Local name : Songui (AP)

Botanical character : A small herb, branched trailing herb, leaves alternate, flowers axillary, purple or yellow colour.

Distribution : Allover North-East region.

Parts used : Root.

Uses:
The root is pounded and juice is extracted and used as a cough syrup along with the juice of other plants such as Artocarpus; cassia etc by the tribal headman.

Family: Amaranthaceae

Local name:
- Kutura (As)
- Rempling (Sing)
- Masupllang (Kh)

Botanical character:
An annual herb. Bract sefaceous exceeding the perianth, leaves spine tipped. Flowers arranged in dense spile. Flowers green, round fruit, perianth covered the seed.

Distribution: Wild common.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:
Chiefly used as a vegetable and cattle feed for increasing milk.
The root is used for abortion. A medium size root is inserted into the vagina with a little bit of hing (*Perula narthdeo*) on the tip of the root. It should be done at night in bed time and should be kept during the night for abortion.

The half boiled raw corm is used in piles by Arunachalis. They are acrid and used in boils.

The corm is also made into prickles.

26. *Amomum aromaticum* Roxb.; Fl. Ind. i. 45; Wall. Cat. 6559; Haran Prodr. 29.

*Renealmia fasciculata* Rose.


Family: Cannaceae

Local name: *Bon ilachi* (Apatani)

Yem di rengma (Sing)
Botanical character: Leaves oblong lanceolate glabrous beneath, spike glabrous, shortly peduncled, outer bracts small ovate, lip large obovate cuneate, another crest trifid, fruit neither ciliate nor echinate.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.

Parts used: Seed.

Uses:

The seeds are used as spice and medicinal purposes. The corm and seed oil are used as an purgative. Raw seeds are also used in abortion by applying as a paste on the mouth of the vagina.
27. **Amorphophallus campanulatus** Blume. ex Decne...


**Family**: Araceae.

**Local name**: Gachkuchi (Apatani)

**Botanical character**: Peduncle very short and petiole rough spathe campanulate limb sub-erect or recurved waved and crenulate, spadix hardly longer than the spathe appendage globosely conoid or amorphous sinuously lobed. The tuber weigh up to 10 kg.
Distribution: All over North-East region.

Parts used: Corn

Uses:
Corn used for edible purposes after washing and boiling otherwise it is highly irritant due to the presence of calcium oxalate in the corms.

28. *Amoora rohituka* W&A.; Fl. As: 1: 236

Family: Meliaceae

Local name: Amari (As)
Khistam pham (Kh)

Botanical character: A middle size evergreen tree with a dense spreading crown. Leaves 24-40 cm long vivid green, leaflet 9-19 opposite 6-18 by 3-2 cm, ovate, oblong, obovate, acuminate often
abruptly. Male spikes panicked as long as leaves, female simple much shorter. Flowers - sessile rarely shortly pedicelled, dull white, capsule - 2-3 cm.

Distribution: Wild, common.

Parts used: Trunk.

Uses:

Chiefly used as timber.

29. **Andrographis paniculata** Nees.;

Family : Acanthaceae.

Local name : Chirota (As)
             Yanang (Kh)

Botanical character : Leaves lanceolate glabrous,
                      racemes lax paniculate,
                      divaricate, pedicels manifests,
                      ovary hairy 3-9 ovary in each
                      cell capsule glandular hairy
                      when young glabrous at maturity.

Distribution : Throughout tropical region.

Parts used : Whole plant.

Uses:

In stomach pain, the stem dried pieces are soaked in a glass of water over night and taken on empty stomach in the morning.

Specially effective with young children suffering from stomach pain.

Family: Anonaceae.

Local name: Atlas (As).

Botanical character: A small tree. Leaves oblong obtuse, acuminate glaucous beneath and pubescent when young, fruit - tubercled.
Fruit, fleshy arolate. Flowers April/May - fruit ripe July/August.

Distribution: Under cultivation in North-East region. (Tezu, Peong).

Parts used: Root, fruit, leaves.

Uses:

Leaves gently crushed, mixed with salt is used as a plaster on malignant tumours to ripen them. The
unripe fruit mixed with a little ginger is given
in vertigo.

The ripe fruit is edible, delicious and is eaten after removing seeds. Jum is also prepared from the pulp.

Root juice with mustard oil 1:1 used as purgative. Root powder with coconut oil removes lice from hair.

31. **Anthocephalus cadamba** Miq.; FBI:i:i:23; Fl.Ind.
    Bat.II:135; **A. morindaefolia**
    154.t.45; Wall.Cat.6088.

Family : Rubiaceae
Local name : Kadam (As)
            Pankan-Lodong (Kh)
Botanical character : A large tree, about 20-70' tall.
                    Leaves - large, entire acute.
                    Flowers in head and capsule.
Distribution : Arunachal (Lohit), Assam.
Uses:

The plant bark decoction is given in fever.
The leaf juice is used to combat oral disorder.

    MiQ. Fl. Ind. Bat. iii:8.

Family : Arecaceae

Local name : Tambul (Kh, As, Sing)

Botanical character : Trunk solitary, straight, uniformly thick. Leaflets numerous glabrous, spadix much branched bearing male and female flower. Fruit oval, smooth, orange coloured when ripe. Flowers 2-5, fruit 5-8.

Distribution : Cultivated in tropical countries.

Parts used : Bark and nut.
Uses:

Fruit bark juice is mixed with powder of Caesalpinea cristata are given in burning sensation of body (about 20 ml twice a day). It is also applied in pox.

Nut chiefly used as masticatory. Nuts are aphrodisiac, astringent, enthelmintic, nerve-tonic, useful in urinary disorder, snake bite etc. Pieces of bettle nut and bettle leaf are offered at the time of cremation.

Used in religious festival with tobacco, lime and betel leaf.

33. **Argemone mexicana** Linn.; Sp.Pl.508; FBI:1:117; FA:1:60; BP:1:142; Roxb.fl.Ind.ii.571; Wall.Cat.8126; Fl.Ind.251.

Family : Papaveraceae

Local name : Sialkata (As)

            Munakha (Mish)
Botanical character: A prickly erect annual herb with yellow sap. Leaves semi amplexicaul spiny whole plant leaf vein white caducous - calyx. Flowers yellow showy ovary one called, stigma sessile, 4-6 lobed. Ovules numerous. Seed numerous.

Distribution: Common throughout Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Seed.

Uses:

A few drops of oil from the seed with sugar cures stomach pain, magically by relieving the bowels and throwing the patient into a refreshing sleep.

The yellow juice of the plant is used locally for skin disorder (leprosy). Seed powder is purgative and also cures asthma with honey. Also used in dropsy and jaundice. 4 or 5 day use of the plant juice, cures tooth-ache and gum injection.

**Family**: Asteraceae

**Local name**: Sikula (Khampti)

**Botanical character**: A shrubby aromatic plant with woody rootstock stems erect as ascending and much branched from the base. It is an exceedingly variable plant with erect or drooping flower head.

**Distribution**: Wild in Lohit district (AP)

**Parts used**: Flower and seed.

**Uses**:

The seed and flowers dried, powdered and mixed with hot water is taken internally as a tonic.

The fresh juice of the plant is used as blood purifier.
35. *Artocarpus heterophyllus* Linn.; FBI.v : 541; 
    FL.iv : 268; 
    BP.ii : 729.

**Family** : Apocynaceae

**Local name** : Kathal (As)

**Botanical character** : Tree, with white latex
    alternate leaves, stipules
    large caducous. Fl -
    unisexual cymes. Entire
    female spike together, with
    parts of flower mature from
    a large multiple fruit, the
    sorosis. Female flower on
    maturity because fleshy and
    succulent and forms the
    edible parts enclosing
    the ovary.

**Distribution** : Throughout North-Eastern
    region.

**Parts used** : Bark, leaves, fruit, stem.
Uses:

The young leaf 667 in number along with barks 10-12 cm (2 : 1) along with the bark of *Mangifera indica* and young leaves of *Ananas squamosus* in the same proportion in one litre of water reduced to half by boiling and then sieved through cloth. The extract is used against worms. Two spoonful daily for 5 days is enough to give relief of worm trouble.

The fruit is edible when ripe. The trunk is used in making musical instruments such as Mridanga, Dhol, Khol etc.

The branches are used for preparation of agricultural implement also.

Wall Cat.5153;
*A.fasciculatus* Br.Prodr (in part).
| Family          | : Liliaceae                        |
| Local name     | : Satmul (As) Verdlang (Kh)       |
| Botanical character | A small prickly climber with fasciculated root. Flower small, white perianth in dense paniculate racemes, a sweet scented. Fruit globose yellow coloured when matured. |
| Distribution   | : Wild state in Arunachal Pradesh |
| Parts used     | : Root                            |

**Uses:**

The root is dried and made into powder. This powder is mixed with *Ceiba malabarica* root powder in equal quantities and *Hibiscus rosasinensis* flower powder in one glass of water for 2 days cures urinary disorder. One teaspoonful powder should be taken in one glass of water.

The root decoction is used in dysentery, tumers and inflammation. It is also used in throat complaints.

**Family** : Poaceae

**Local name** : Bhaluka (As)
Teli (Kh)
Tabo (Mishmi)

**Botanical character** : A tall stout densely caespitose bamboo. Culms upto 16-24 m 7.5-15 cm in diameter. Nodes swelling with a whitish ring above, hairly below. Culms sheath of two kinds. The lower short and broad, densely appressed hairy on upper surface. Leaves - lanceolate, sub-cordate or attenuate at the base, petioled. Inflorescence - large compound panicle bearing spiket branches with bracteate heads of spikelets; rachis pubescent - Spikelet ovoid lanceolate. 9-14 mm long, 6-8 flowered.
Distribution: Common in north-eastern region.

Parts used: Culms.

Uses:

Commonly used for the house building purposes for its durability.

38. Bombusa tulda Roxb., Hort, Beng. (1814) 25; Fl. As. v. 27.

Family: Poaceae

Local name: Bijuli (As), Wagi (K)

Wamuna (Mish)

Botanical character: A tufted bamboo; culms reaching a height of 22m, 5-10 cm diameter, hollow smooth green. Culm - sheath 15-22 cm by 15-25 cm. Leaves linear oblong or lanceolate, rounded or cordate at the base,
11-32 cm long, 17-37 cm broad.
Inflo-variable, usually a gigantic leafless panicle but sometimes very short; spikelet compressed, 2.5-7.5 cm long, 7-10-12 flowered often hirsute at the top. Fruit - caryopsis oblong or obovate hirsute on the top.

**Distribution**: Common in north-east region.

**Parts used**: Culms.

**Uses**: Generally used for building and scaffolding and for making mats and baskets.

39. *Basella alba* Linn.; Roxb. Fl. i. 2. 104

**Family**: Basellaceae
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Yawang (Kh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Botanical character**: A succulent herb, stem twining, leaves ovate, spike simple peduncled.

**Distribution**: Under wild as well as cultivated condition.

**Parts used**: Leaves.

**Uses**: Leaves are eaten as salad.

---

40. *Basella cordifolia* Linn.; *Roxb. Fl. ii*:103

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Basellaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Hak (Mish), Yawang (Kh)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Botanical character**: Twining perennial herb, leaves cordate smooth. Flowers small, rose coloured.
Distribution: Wild and common in the district.

Parts used: Leaf.

Uses:
The leaves are eaten as spinach.


Family: Basellaceae

Local name: Rangapuroi (Kh)

Botanical character: A twining herb. Leaves broadly ovate and pointed at the apex. Leaves markedly fleshy.

Distribution: Wild in Lohit district.

Parts used: Leaves and seed.
Uses:

The juice is extracted from the leaves and the juice is given to the children suffering from constipation. The ripe red fruit is used by the tribal girls for decoration of hand.

42. **Barleria prionitis** Linn.; FBI.iv.482; Nees.in.

Wall.Pl.As.Par.iii.93
and in.DC.Prodr:xi:237;
Fl.Ind.135.

Family : Acanthaceae

Local name : Sagua (Apatani)

Botanical character : A spiny shrub. Flower in late winter or early spring season, bears orange yellow flower spiny branches.

Distribution : Wild in Lohit district.

Parts used : Leaves and root.
**Uses:**

Leaves are used as a cough syrup with (2:1) honey.

The root paste is applied externally to the glandular swellings.

43. *Bauhinia purpurea* Linn.; FBI:1:320; Roxb. Fl. Ind:
   2:320; B.P:1:317, FBI:ii:
   284; Fl. Delhi, 138, 1 & 63;
   Fl. As:2:141;

**Family**: Caesalpiniaceae

**Local name**: Kanchan (As)
   Poi-pui (Mish)

**Botanical character**: A medium size tree flowers are of two colour, purplish pink and purple pink usually showy racemose. Flowers appearing with leaves. Sepal 5, petal 5, slightly unequal, imbricate stamen 10 perfect, free or
nearly so. Fruit in pod - Seed - orbiculor.

Distribution: Frequently found in the jungles.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses: Young leaves are eaten as pot herb in the time of food scarcity by tribals.

44. Bauhinia variegata DC.; DC.Prodr.ii.514; Fl.Ind.ii; 314; Wall.Cat.5796; FBI:ii; 284.

Family: Leguminosae

Local name: Boga kanchan (As)

Botanical character: Tree 20-30 ft. Leaves roundish, Racemes axillary and terminal flowers reddish with purple. Legumes 5-12 ft January to February.
Distribution: Wild.

Parts used: Flower and bud.

Uses:
- The buds are eaten as vegetable with animal food. The flowers with sugar is mildly laxative.

45. Bauhinia scandense Linn.; Sp.Pl.edit.1.374;
   B. anguineae Roxb.
   Cor.Pl.iii,t,285

Family: Leguminosae (fabaceae)

Local name: Lata kanchan (As)

Botanical character: A climbing shrub branches long with opposite tendrils. Leaves alternate, round cordate, racemose terminal, flowers small white, legumes linear oblong, seed 2.

Distribution: Wild.

Parts used: Leaves.
Uses:

The young leaves are pounded and mixed with butter is applied on the forehead as plaster in cephalagia and catarrh.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Asteraceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Bahna (Kh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>A perennial weed herb and aromatic, leaves hairy, flowers creamy white, seed small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Common in Lohit district.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uses:

The juice of the plant is extracted manually and the juice is used as cough syrup.

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae

**Local name**: Uriam (K & Sing) and (As)

**Botanical character**: A moderate size plant, long petioled, 3 foliage leaves and crenate or serrate, rarely entire, elliptic oblong or obovate leaflets 3-6" long glabrous, gland in the nerve axis. Male flower scattered and clustered on the panicle branches anthers yellow.

Fruit 0.3" in diameter, brown or black.

**Distribution**: Common in lower part of the district.

**Parts used**: Leaves, trunk.

**Uses**:

The young leaves are used for the preparation of local curry called pasa with dry fish.

The trunk is durable and used as timber for house building purposes.
48. *Bixa orellana* Linn.;

**Family**

Bixaceae

**Local name**

Hengul (As)

**Botanical character**

A small evergreen tree, leaves simple 8-16 cm long cordate acuminate glabrous, Fls in terminal panicle - bisexual white and pink capsule ovoid covered with long weak bristle.

**Distribution**

An introduced species.

**Parts used**

Fruit and root.

**Uses:**

In colouring cloth - root of the plant is cut into small pieces and pounded into pulp and then mixed up with water to which ash of *Tamarindus indica* has been added. The water is most carefully strained to remove the ash particles. The yarn is immersed for whole night; in the morning, it is removed and dried in shade. The process is repeated several times for brilliant red and before the yarn is dipped for the last time it is smeared with a vegetable oil which has effect of making the colour absolutely fast. The seed testa is used for food dye.
49. **Blumea densiflora** DC.; Prodr. v. 446; FBI. iii: 269; 1881; Wall. Cat. 2997, 3011, 3651; Fl. Ind. Bat. ii: 56.

**Family**: Asteraceae

**Local name**: Gondh Bon (As)
Pithulang (Tikh)

**Botanical character**: A stout herb, leaves lanceolate, pointed serrated, flowers in dense racemose, pink or whitish pink seed achene small.

**Distribution**: Common in the district.

**Part used**: Whole plant.

**Uses**: The juice of the fresh leaves are used as an insect repelant. When this juice is rubbed on the skin, it affords protection from mosquito bite till it evaporates.
50. **Blumea lacera** DC.; FBI:iii:470, 471; DC.Prodr. v:436; Fl.Ind.iii,428; Wall. Cat:3082; Fl.Ind.180,t,59,Fl.

**Family** : Asteraceae

**Local name** : Randal (Mish)

**Botanical character** : A weed, aromatic, leaves obovate, oblong. Flower head a yellow in oblong, involuere bracts glandular. Recept - glabrous.

**Distribution** : Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, North-East Himalay

**Parts used** : Leaves.

**Uses:**

Leaves are made into paste and juice is extracted manually and this leaf juice is applied for bruises of toe.
51. *Blumea myriocephala* DC.; Fl. Assam iii:108; DC. Prodr. v:436; Fl. Ind. iii:432; Wall. Cat. 3025; FBI: iii: 269.

**Family**: Acanthaceae

**Local name**: Randal (Mish)

**Botanical character**: A shrub, branches stout thick, puberulous, ultimately glabrous leaves 6-20 by 1.6-5 cm ob lanceolate, acuminate, distantly serrulate, Glabrous, Coriaceous, Lateral nerve numerous, base narrowed into long petiole 0.4-1 cm long. Head upto 0.7 cm across. Clustered in elongated petiole. Involucre bract tomentose. Receptacle more or less villous. Corolla lobes glabrous fruit hair - papus red.

**Distribution**: Wild.

**Parts used**: Young shoot.
Uses:

The young shoots have medicinal properties which is considered as tantric type of cures.

According to Khampti people of Arunachal Pradesh, the young shoot is boiled in a bamboo vessel and when the shoot is boiled, the water is poured on the head of a woman for easy delivery and also believe that after bathing with this boiled water the woman did not suffer any delivery pain after child birth.

52. **Boehmeria nivea** Hook et. Aru.;

*Fl. Ass. 4: 287*

- **Family**: Urticaceae
- **Local name**: Riha (As)
- **Botanical character**: A shrub with herbacious branches, tomentose, Leaves 4-12 cm by 3-8 cm broadly ovate or suborbicular, acuminate, dentate, sub-coriacious, scabrid above, white beneath with hairs, Petiole 1.2 to 7 cm long; stipules subulate, deciduous. Flowers
Distribution

Distribution: Wild in the district in certain places.

Parts used

Parts used: Bark.

Uses:

Uses:
Fibre is obtained from the bark and these fibres are used for manufacturing bags.

53. **Boehmeria sidaefolia** Wedd.; Fl. Ass. 4.287

Family

Family: Urticaceae

Local name

Local name: Sonborial (As); Nawang (Kh)

Botanical character

Botanical character: A slender diffuse undershrub young part hispid. Leaves opposite and alternate 2-8 cm by 1-3.4 cm ovate lanceolate
elliptic, sharply serrulate, acreminate, membranous hispid on both sides; base obtuse or rounded, peliole 0.4-2 cm long. Flowers - clustered hispid, often on naked branchlet terminated by a tuft of leaves. Achene oblong, compressed hispid.

Distribution : Wild.

Parts used : Bark.

Uses:

Fibre is obtained from the bark.


Family : Nyctaginaceae
Local name : Ponona (As)
Yanti-mung-tang-ni (Kh)

Botanical character : Diffused branched herb, large fusiform root, leaves opposite, oval shaped, stem prostrate, glabrous, flowers small short, dark pink up to 10 together. Fruit 5 ribbed glandular very viscidly glandular, green pale brown when dry.

Distribution : Common weed.

Parts used : Root and leaves.

Uses:

The leaves and young shoots are used as vegetable. The root of the plant improves digestive system and is also used as a blood purifier. The root and leaf juice are used in cough, asthma and inducing appetite. Root is dried, powdered and used as a laxative and as vernifuse. It is also used in anaemia and jaundice.

55. Bombax malabaricum DC.; Fl.Ind.iii:167; Wall.Cat,1840; Ceiba malabaricum.

Family : Bombacaceae
Local name : Simul (As, Kh, Sing)
Iduli (Mishmi)

Botanical character : A largely deciduous tree with a straight buttressed trunk and wide spreading branches at whorl. Young stem and branches covered by prickles. Leaf large leaflets 5-7 lanceolate, acuminate, tapering below 12-24 cm long. Petiole 2 cm. Stipule small caducous. Flowers large numerous on short trunk pedicells, clustered towards the end of the branches Calyx-cup shaped, stamen many filament pink, anthers brown. Seed many ovulate smooth envelop in dense silky hair.

Distribution : Commonly found in Lohit district particularly on the bank of Dehing river.

Parts used : Trunk, root, flower.
Uses:

Chief use of the plant is the matured fruit called capsule (Kal) which yields the silk cotton called Tula. This fibre is used in manufacturing household clothings.

The Mishmi people of Lohit district prepare a very good blankets from the capsule called 'Michizim'. It is woven in a hand-loom. All types of cushions also are prepared from it.

The flower is used as vegetable. Medicine is prepared from the bark. To stop bleeding permanently, the bark of Simolu with the bark of Shorea robusta is pounded together and juice is extracted. This juice is given to the patient to stop permanent bleeding. Root powder is used as a tonic.

Permanent sterilization is caused by dried flower of Simolu made into powder and if one teaspoonful with a glass of water is taken for 4 months after mense with cause permanent sterility.

The trunk is used in manufacturing posts which is very durable under water and light furniture is prepared the wood. It is also used in the manufacture of match sticks and ply-wood. Local people use this plant as fire-wood because of easy axing.
56. **Bonnayana reptans** Spreng.; Fl. Assam iii:381; Roxb. Hort. Beng. 31; Fl. Ind. ii. 88; Dalz & Gibs. Bomb. Fl. 105; FBI: ii:669.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Scrophulariaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Sam-tham-long (Kh) Soru thekera (As)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Botanical character:** A weed on road side trailing leaves opposite 1-4 cm by 0.6-1.5 cm ovate oblong, sharply serrate, petiole 0.2-1 cm long. Flowers in raceme. Pedicell short bracteate. Corolla purplish 0.5 cm long capsule very slender stoud 2 cm long much longer than clayx. Flower November to March.

**Distribution:** Common on road sides in Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used:** Young shoot.

**Uses:**

The young leaves pounded into paste is applied for muscular pain. The pain is cured immediately.

**Family** : Euphorbiaceae

**Local name** : Babulganga (As)

Kamting-la (Chu)

**Botanical character** : A large woody climbers with pendent branches broadly elliptic or oblong. Strongly nerved leaves mostly about 9 by 7 cm but reduced on the flowering branches and those on the lower branches sometimes exceptionally large upto 16 cm hairy. Flowers - monoecious numerous, axillary or spike or panickled spikes green densely hairy outside. Drupes-oblong red. 10 cm long.

**Distribution** : Rare in the district.
Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

Black fruits are edible.

58. Biophytum sensitivum DC.: Prodr.i:690; Fl.Ind.ii:457;
W&A.Prodr,162; Wall.Cat.4343;
FBi:i:436.

Family: Jeraniaceae

Local name: Murphula (As)

Botanical character: A small herb, sensitive leaves, stem short erect 4-8 cm high; no branching system, leaves pinnate, glabrous hairy, deep green flower in whorl, dimorphic yellow, peduncles many of various length, corolla funnel shaped, fruit 5 celled small, loculicidal capsule at maturity seed brown in colour.

Distribution: Common in shady places specially in forests.
Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

The leaves are used in dressing wounds because of antiseptic properties. The leaf juice is used as an antiseptic before dressing the wound by cloth. It is also used externally to recover bibilous pain (fever due to boil).


Family: Crassulaceae

Local name: Pategoja (As)

Botanical character: Fleshy herb, leaves succulent, serrated margin, petiolate opposite, simple extipulate, flower in panicle inflorescence.

Distribution: Rare, found in dry places.

Parts used: Leaves.
Uses:

The decoction of the leaf is used in gastric troubles and acidity. Few leaves of the plant is made into paste. The juice is extracted and this juice mixed with lime water is given to gastric patients orally. The decoction of the leaves is given in worm and insect bites.

The pounded paste is applied on the forehead for lowering temperature in fever.

60. Buchanania latifolia Roxb.; B and O.221; FBI:ii:23; Fl.Ind.ii:385; Wall.Cat.983; Bomb.Fl.52; Spondias elliptica Rottl, Brandis for, Flor.127:

Family: Anacardiaceae
Local name: Epa (Mishimi)
Botanical character: A straight small tree with rough bark. Stiff entire strongly nerved oblong or ovate ovalong leaves 6-10⁶ long and dense pyramidal panicles of flowers 0.2-0.25" diam. Drupes globular black.
Distribution  : Rarely populated in the district.

Parts used  : Fruit, nut.

Uses:

Fruit largely eaten for the palatable flesh and the kemals.

61. *Butea frondosa* Roxb.; *B. monosperma* 0.:

Family  : Fabaceae
Local name  : Polas (As)
            : Nayajambo (Mishimi)
English name  : Flame of the forest
Sanskrit name  : Palasha

Botanical character  : A moderate size tree with
creeked trunk and irregular branches, young stem, milk
pubescent, petiole 6-12 cm. Stipule small deciduous, leaflet 8-16 cm long rigidly coriaceous, glabrescent, terminal and rhomboid form cuneate base. Fls 4-7 cm long in fascicle from the swollen nodes stout rigid terminal and axillary racemes. Calyx 1 cm long brown valvety outside grey silky within petal bright orange red in colour.

Distribution: Abundent in the area on wild condition.

Parts used: Branch, leaves, flowers and bark.

Uses:

The plant is sacred the leaves and branches being used in worshiping of God and is believed to have power to keep away ghosts, devils etc.
Fibre is extracted from the bark, gum extracted from the stem, yellow dye obtained from the flower by crushing and drying in sun light. This dye is used in the "Sanken" festival of the 'Khamptis and Singphos'.

Leaves are used in temporary festivals and used as fodder. The leaves pounded into paste and applied on the eye lid cures night blindness and other defects of eye sight. Fresh juice is used in these cases. The juice with honey in 3:4 ratio used in dysentery and increasing softness of the skin. So, the tribal girls of Singpho community use this preparation for beautification of cheek. Bark of this plant boiled with Cajanas cajan and seed boiled is used as a tonic for sexual disease and weakness after inter-course. Seed powder is used against worms.

Belief:

If a person started his journey by observing this plant became prosperous from his journey. This plant also has an impact in folklore songs.
62. *Caesalpinia bonducella* Linn.; Sp.Pl.edit.1.274; FB1:2;
   284, 1878; Pl.As:2:120, 1938;
   B.anguinea Roxb.Corr.Pl.iii.t,
   285.

**Family**  
Caesalpiniaceae

**Local name**  
Lata guti (As)  
Yakanka (Khampti)

**Botanical character**  
Struggling prickly shrub, leaves bipinnate with curved prickles;  
Flowers yellow spotted with red;  
pod with wiry prickles; seeds 1-2, ash coloured.

**Distribution**  
Throughout India, frequently found in the thick jungle of Lohit district.

**Parts used**  
Leaf, seed.

**Uses:**

Leaves crushed and the warm juice or decoction is used in cough, leaf juice is applied on white spot on skin.

Seeds with roots of Lemon and *Solanum indicum* is made into paste and given in Typhoid fever.

Seed oil is used to remove black spot from face.
63. Caesulia axillaris Roxb.; Hort., Beng. 52; Fl. Ind. v. 482; Fl. Ind. iii. 448; Wall. Cat. 3183; Don. Prodr. 180.

Family: Aoleraceae

Local name: Yaphonneng (Khampti)

Botanical character: A glabrous marsh herb, leaves alternate, serrulate, flowers head sessile, axillary with involucre bract 2-opposite, keeled, petal 5 connate in a tubular corolla with deeply deft companulate limb. Stamen with syngenesious styles.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The plant pounded with Lathyrus sativum in water is given to the cattle in stomach ailments.

Family: Arecaceae

Local name: Raidang yang (Kh)

Botanical characters: Stem tall, stout, erect, leaflet con colours, subequidistant linear lanceolate. Margin and midrib beneath remotely ciliate spines of petiole, rachis and lower spathe in half whorl, flat straight. Spadix - Flower 0.7 cm long.

Distribution: Wild in the district.

Parts used: Stem.

Uses:

The stem is generally used for basket preparation and to tie up house-hold materials. Young shoot is used as vegetable.

Family: Areaceae

Local name: Noga gola bet (As), Raidang (Kh)

Botanical character: Stem stout at length scandent, leaflet sub opposite, linear, lanceolate, con colours, margin and midrib beneath remotely setulose, petiole furfuraceous, rachis and peduncle of spike is spiney. Leaf sheath sarfy bearing a clawed, flagellum armed with long and short spines and bristle.

Distribution: Wild.

Parts used: Stem.

Uses: Used in all domestic purposes for wrapping, tying, etc and for basketry and mating.

**Family**: Arecaceae.

**Local name**: Houka (As); Mirtung (Tik).

**Botanical character**: Stem as thick as the middle finger. Leaflet bright green, 20-36 by 2-3 mm. Spines of rachis 1-2 cm long rather flattened, deflexed, coriaceous terete, mouth very oblique. Spathes acuminate. Fruit 1 cm diameter, scales pale yellow.

**Distribution**: Wild and rare.

**Parts used**: Stem.

**Uses**: For the purposes of basketry and matting. Young shoots are edible.

**Family**: Arecaceae  

**Local name**: Bet (As)  

**Botanical character**: Leaflet may equidistant, linear, ensiform, rarely subaggregate, upper smaller, margin - spinolose, petiole very short. Rachis armed beneath with short stout, uniseriate, claws, sheath armed with short straight conical based scattered spines - male spadix - slender decompound. Spikelet 1 cm to 2 cm recurved, spathulose, short. Flowers - crowded, corolla deeply striate. Female spikelet much shorter and longer. Fruit - globose.  

**Parts used**: Aerial stem.  

**Uses**: The young shoot used as vegetable.

**Family**: Arecales

**Local name**: Jatibet (As); Horlang (Sing)

**Botanical character**: Leaflets very many equidistant, uppermost gradually smaller, linear lanceolate, acuminate, 3 costae, all setose above, petiole short margined with straight spines and rachis armed with one row of spines; spadix very long, decompound, flageliferous spathe elongate tubular. Flr very small. Fruite - sub globose.

**Distribution**: Wild.

**Parts used**: Stem.

**Uses**: Most commonly use cane among all. Used in all purposes as house building, wrapping, preparation of cord, basketry and matting etc.

Young shoots are also used as vegetable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Asclepiadaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Akon (As); Naheng (Sing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>Small shrub with white latex, leaves broad-alternate, opposite, sessile, small hairs covers the leaves, flowers in cymes, purplish coronales hairy seed with a tuft of silky hairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Frequently met in the district of Lohit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Root, leaf.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uses:**

The dried root ground and mixed with the dry root of *Mimosa pudica* and the mixture made into a paste is used externally twice or thrice a day in affected areas gives relief to patient from pain of joints. The juice from the leaves is used as an auxillary in the alcohol producing substance by the local people. The latex is used by the local people for abortion (method not divulged).
Cannabis sativa Linn.; Fl. As. iv. 278.

Family: Cannabinaceae

Local name: Bhang (As), Ganja (Kh).

Botanical character: Shrub or herb, often secreting aromatic resin, leaves - palmately nerved; stipules free, persistent. Flowers - diosceous; male flowers in cymes; Sepal 5, imbricate; filament straight in bud pistillode 0; female flowers in compact cymes or heads bracteate; perianth entire reduced. Ovary of 2 carpels 1 celled; stigma 2, large, feathery; ovule solitary, pendulous, anatropous. Fruit an achene; embryo curved or spiral.

Parts used: Flowering shoot bark.

Uses:

Chiefly used as narcotic agent. The dried resinous flowering shoot and leaves is collected and dried in sun light or on fire place and these leaves are used as cigarette or with pipes.

The bark yield fibre.

**Family**: Centianaceae

**Local name**: Muksaphi (Kh), (Sing)

**Botanical character**: An erect trichotomously branched herb 12-30 cm long with 4 winged stem branches and pedicels, lanceolate, sessile 3 nerved leaves 3.1 to 0.2 cm long. Flowers white irregular sublabiate. Calyx 0.6-0.8 cm with veined lanceolate wing and small sharp teeth. Tube of corolla as long as calyx limb 0.4 cm. One stamen longer than other 3.

**Distribution**: Arunachal, Assam.

**Parts used**: Stem.

**Uses**: Used as a tonic, laxative, for fever and also in insanity and nervous debility. Dried stem is kept in water over-night and the filtrate is used for stomach complaints and as a blood purifier.

Family: Capparidaceae

Local name: Koura (Mish)

Botanical character: A small tree, spiny, densely branched, caducous leaves found only in young shoots. Fruits small, pink fleshy and with white flowers.

Distribution: Wild in north-eastern region, grown in hills.

Parts used: Flower, root and stem bark.

Uses:

Flower buds are used for laxative purposes. Root and bark pungent with bitter taste are used in rheumatism. The bark paste is also used in paralysis and tooth ache.

*Capsicum annum* Linn. 63; Roxb.Fl.Ind.i.574; Dumal
*Capsicum frutescens* Linn. in DC.Prodr.xiii.Pt.t,413; FBI:iv:239.
Family: Solanaceae

Local name: Soh mangken eit mai (Kh)

Jolokia (As)

Botanical character: Herbs or under shrub. Flowers -
axillary, solitary or in cluster
of 2-3, calyx - campanulate, 5
toothed, corolla lobes 5, valvate.
Anthers dehiscing longitudinally,
Berry very variable, seeds -
discoid smooth or sub-scabrous.

Distribution: Extensively cultivated.

Parts used: Fruit leaves.

Uses:

Most people use it as condiments but also used in
fever, sore throat, dyspepsis.

The leave juice is rubbed on body to keep away
leeches in forests by the tribal people.

1.109; FA:1 (P.ii) 313; BP:1:242;
Bomb.fl.34; Wight. ic. t.508.
Family : Sapindaceae

Local name : Mesaphui (Kh)

Botanical character : Perennial tendril climbing shrub, leaves deltoid, alternate 2 tamate, flower irregular in axillary racemes, white, umbellate cymes, fruit inflated, trigomous, truncate at top, winged at the angles 3 celled capsule, seed globose, smooth black, white with a white heart shaped keel.

Distribution : Weed common in forest.

Parts used : Whole plant.

Uses:

The root juice alongwith Annona squamosa used in asthma, eolic and constipation. The whole plant extract is used in preparing oil with mustard oil for external application to cure dendruf and also to darken hair. The hair should be washed with soap before using the oil.

75. Carica papaya Linn.; FBI:ii:590; BP: i:374
Family: Caricaceae

Local name: Amita (As); Moitphal (K); Lasung (Sing)

Botanical character: Branches shrub, stem hollow cylindrical, leaves palmately compound with long hollow petiole, unisexual female plant bear fruit. Plant have milky latex.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.

Parts used: Fruit, latex.

Uses:

Fruit is edible. When raw, cooked as vegetable and when ripe is eaten and used for preparing jam and juice as a light beverage (lemonade).

Latex of the plant is used by tribals in pyaorrhoea. Swelling gum, usual teeth bleeding. The latex is rubbed in swelling gum and insect bites. Ripe and unripe fruits cure constipation and liver weakness. The latex is used for removing spots and stains from masticatory spit by Khampti and Singpho tribes.
76. **Caryota urens** Linn.; FBI:vi:423; Fl.Zeyl.187; Fl.Ind.iii.625; Bomb.Fl.278.

**Family:** Palmae

**Local name:** Chow (As, Bodo); Cwow ti (Sing); Sinkon (Mish)

**Botanical character:** A handsome palm with a smooth cylindrical annulate trunk with large leaves 18-20 feet long. They are bipinnate with leaflets shaped like tail of a fish. Flowers are borne on pendulous inflorescence 10.15 feet long.

**Distribution:** Common in Lohit district.

**Parts used:** Trunk of the plant.

**Uses:**

The juice of the plant is extracted and used as liquor. The main trunk is also used for making poles and fibre.

Family : Leguminosae

Local name : Dadeo murdun (Sing)

Botanical character : Shrub 8-12 feet spreading branches. Leaflet 8-14 pairs, oblong petiole triangular without glands. Racemes terminal, legumes long. Flowers - large yellow.

Distribution : All over the Lohit district sometimes cultivated.

Parts used : Leaf.

Uses:

The leaf juice with lime juice is used externally to cure ring worm. The plant is supposed to cure all poisonous bites besides skin disease.

78. Cassia auricalaria Linn.; FBI:11:263; DC.Prodr.ii:496; Wall.Cat.5303; W&A.Prodr.290; Gibs & Dalz, Bomb.Fl.81.

Family : Caesalpiniaceae

Local name : Yakasung (Kh) (Sing).
Botanical character: A shrubby plant with bright yellow flowers. The plant used in hills as green manures. Leaves compound with swollen base at the node. Fruits long, 20-30 seeds in one pod.

Distribution: Cultivated for flower.

Uses:
The leaf juice is used as purgative but is bitter in taste. Seed powder is used in skin infection. The bark is dried and its extract is used in tanning leather.


Family: Caesalpiniaeeae

Local name: Sonaru (As)

Botanical character: Plant large. Flowers in drooping yellow cyme. Pod large long, black coloured.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distribution</th>
<th>Common.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Fruit, leaves, trunk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit used as antidote to snake venom. Trunk makes durable timber.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>80. <em>Cassia sophera</em> Linn.:</strong></td>
<td><em>Roxb.</em> <em>Fl.:ii:347; DC.</em> <em>Prodr.:ii:492; FBI:</em> <em>ii:262; W&amp;A.</em> <em>Prodr.</em> <em>287; Fl.</em> <em>Ind.:ii:346.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Caesalpiniaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Medalua (As)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>All over the tropical forest of (Arunachal Pradesh) Lohit district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Leaves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uses:</strong></td>
<td>The leaf decoction is used in bronchitis and fever. It is also applied on the skin diseases like ring worms, ulcers etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Family*: Caesalpiniaceae

*Local name*: Soru medeluq (As)


*Distribution*: Wild in the hilly areas of Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

*Parts used*: Leaf.

*Uses*:

The leaf paste is applied on the joints for pain. The leaf juice is applied for treatment of skin disease as eczema, ring worm etc.

82. **Casaeria tomentosa** Roxb.; B and 0.39

*Family*: Pittosporaceae

*Local name*: Yanka (Sing)
Botanical character: A small tree or flowering as a shrub with pubescent or tomentose twigs. Leaves oblong, flowers axillary on the shoot 0.25" diameter green. Capsule soft green, axillary 6 angular.

Distribution: Rare in the Lohit district.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

The fruits are crushed and thrown in streams for killing fish. Pounded bark is applied externally in dropsy fever and snake bite.

83. *Cedrela toona* Roxb.: FBI:i:568; Bomb.Fl.38; Fl.Ind.i:635; *C.serrata*, Roxb.iii:t:25.

Family: Meliaceae.

Local name: Poma (As).

Distribution: Sub Himalayan. In Arunachal Pradesh it is common.

Parts used: Flower, bark, trunk.

Uses:

From the flower yellow coloured dye is extracted. Bark is used as medicine in cough and stomach disorder.

Trunk is used in heavy furniture manufacturing as the wood is durable.
84. *Celastrus paniculata* Willd.; B and O 188; Sp.Pl.I. 1125; Wall. Cat. 4310; Fl. Ind. i: 621; DC. Prodr. 11. 6; FBI: i: 617.

**Family** : Celastraceae

**Local name** : Yakánkhinang (Sing).

**Botanical character** : A climbing shrub with long branches, obovate serrulate leaves 3-10 cm long by 2-5 cm wide, green flowers 3.5 cm diam in terminal panickled cymes and yellow 3-lobe capsule.

**Distribution** : Common.

**Parts used** : Seed, fruit.

**Uses**:

From the seed valuable oil is extracted and used in oil lamps as well as external injury and in rheumatism but is not considered so valuable as that obtained by distillation.

The fruit is eaten ripe. Seed oil applied externally to cure stomach ache and a mixture of the plant with *Stylosia scarabeoides* is taken in body swelling.
85. **Centella asiatica** L.syn. Fl.Bras.ii:287; Mukherjee


*Family*  
Apiaceae

*Local name*  
Manimuni (As)

*Botanical character*  
Herb with runner leaves - orbicular, reniform, Inflorescence simple umbell, Flowers - purple. Fruit not vitate.

*Distribution*  
All over the area in moist places.

*Parts used*  
Whole plant.

**Uses:**

The juice of the plant is a remedy for dysentery. It is also used in skin diseases. The juice cooked with fish act as a tonic for vitality and vigour.


*Family*  
Lauraceae

*Local name*  
Tezpat (As); Maya yanang (Kh)
Botanical character: A small ever-green tree occurring in wild condition as well as cultivated, leaves with spicy colour. Flowers have a feated disagreeable smell. The fruit is dark purple. One seeded ellipsoides berry.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

The leaf juice is used in tooth ache.

87. *Citrus aurantinum* Linn.: Sp.Pl.783; Brandis for Fl.
53. FBI:1515; Roxb.Fl.Ind.
i.i.392; W&A.Prodr.97; Wall.
Cat.6390; Bomb.Fl.Suppl.12.

Family: Rutaceae

Local name: Herutenga (Kh)
Nemu (As)
Botanical character: Usually small tree with young shoot glabrous and greenish white. Leaflet - elliptic or ovate obtuse or acuminate petiole often broadly winged. Flowers - pure white bisexual. Fruit - globose, generally oblate.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.

Parts used: Root, bark, leaf, fruit.

Uses:

Fruit is chiefly used in the preparation of (tengapani) a light beverage (lemonade). Pickled priks are eaten with rice.

The bark and root juice is used in fever.

The flower is given to woman after delivery to be chewed for relief of delivery pain by Khamptis.

Family : Rutaceae

Local name : Lebo (Kh)
             : Nemu (As)

Botanical characters : Small tree, leaves oval oblong
                       usually, toothed flowers white
                       tinged with red, fragrant.

Distribution : Common.

Parts used : Fruit.

Uses:

Fresh lemon juice is a powerful antiseptic and used
in allaying vomiting.

89. *Citrus medica* Linn.: Sp.Fl.782; FBI:1:514; Brandis for
    flor,52; W&A; Prodr.98; Wall.Cat.
    6387; Bomb.Fl.Suppl.13.

Family : Rutaceae

Local name : Rabab (As).
             : Tenga (Kh)
Botanical characters: A small tree, flowering and fruiting at the most of the season. Young shoot glabrous, purple. Leaflet 6-12 cm elliptic ovate, lanceolate, glabrous petiole naked or winged. Flowers white, frequently monosexual stamen 20-40, Fruit globose or oblong.

Distribution: Under both wild and cultivated conditions in Lohit district.

Parts used: Leaf, bark, fruit.

Uses:

The fruit is edible with sour tastey hairs. Widely used for preparing pickles.

The bark leaf and seed are crushed together and juice is extracted. One teaspoonful juice with one glass of water is given to patients suffering from high temperature to bring down the temperature to normal, usually in a couple of days.

Fruit is also offered to God at religious worship.

**Family**: Capparidaceae

**Local name**: Antharna (As)

Lamins-yak-tu (Khampti)

**Botanical character**: Aromatic herb covered with glandular hairs, leaves trifoliate, flowers yellow, stamens indefinite arising aroma disc. Carpets covered the glandular hairs.

**Distribution**: Wild, rare.

**Parts used**: Leaves.

**Uses**:

The juice is applied over boils as resolvent and as a dressing over fresh wounds and sores.

91. **Clerodendrum infortunatum** Gaertn.; FBI: iv: 594; FI: iii: 59;

Wall. Cat. 1796; Bomb. Fl. 200;

*C.viscosum* Vent. Bot. Reg. t. 629

*C.cordatum* D. Prodr. 103.
Family: Verbenaceae

Local name: Jentu (Mishmi)

Botanical character: A shrub, 1 m high. Leaves - simple, lobed or toothed. Calyx - large, Corolla funnel shaped, terminal panicles. Fruit - globose, succulent.

Distribution: All over Arunachal Pradesh. Wild.

Parts used: Root, leaf.

Uses:

Roots boiled in oil is used for rheumatism. Leaves boiled is applied on boils or carbuncles.

Fl. As. iii: 490, 1939.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local name: Bharung (Mishmi)
Nangal phanga (As)

Distribution: With specially in hilly region.

Parts used: Root & leaves.

Uses:
The roots have pungent and bitter taste and is used in medicine for fever and rheumatism. The leaf juice is also used as external application in opthalmia.


Family: Verbenaceae

Local name: Dhoppattita (As)
Akal Bih (Kh)
FIG: 3

FIG: 4

PLATE NO: 8
Botanical characters: A small tree, bark pale grey thin. Branches tuberculed. Leaves 8-14 by 3-5 cm elliptic ovate acuminate entire, membranous glabrous above lateral nerve 6-7 or either halves base narrowed into the petiole. Petiole 1-3 cm. Flowers — whitish creamy are erect panicle bract leafy ovate acuminate. Calyx 1 cm almost truncate — Corolla with greenish white. Drup — succulent. Fruits — August to November.

Distribution: Wild and common.

Parts used: Shoot.

Uses:
The young shoots are boiled in water and after removing the water is fried and eaten with rice.

94. Clitoria ternata Linn.: DC. Prodr. ii. 233; Wall. Cat. 5344; Roxb. Fl. Ind. 321; FBl. ii: 208

Family: Papilionaceae

Local name: Aporajita (As)
Botanical character: Climbing herb, leaves - imperipinnate, 5-7 foliate, stipulate. Flowers showy white blue or pure Bracteate, style below the stigma.

Distribution: Common, wild state in Lohit district and in Assam.

Parts used: Leaves and flowers.

Uses:

The leaf juice is applied on swollen gland round the ear to relieve catarach. The flowers are used in religious festivals.

Native belief:

It is used for the worship 'Doney Polo' to obtain wishes. The person praying for the fulfilment of a particular wish gets up early in the morning before sunrise, bathes and collects the root of white C.teermate plant and holding the root in hand prays to Sun as it rises for the granting of the wish. The roots are then carefully tied in a piece of cloth and wear in hand or neck until the fulfilment of the wish viz a student who wishes success in the examinations keeps the roots on his arm till the end of the examinations and continuing the prayers each morning.

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Local name: Yanang (Kh)

Botanical character: Climbing shrub, leaves triangular. Flower - axillary, large, white fruit oblong, bright red when ripe, seed numerous.

Distribution: Wild.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

Ripe fruit is eaten raw or used for curries.

96. *Cocculus cordifolius* DC.; *FJ* 2.t.485; *Wall.*Cat.4955;

*FBI*: i:97; *W&A.* Prodr.12;

*Tinospora cordifolia* Miers

*Contrib*: iii:31.

Family: Menispermaceae

Local name: Apingyar (Mishmi)
Botanical character: Twining shrub, leaves alternate, cordate, flowers small yellowish. Raceme axillary to male flowers, longer than leaves, drupes 2-3 globose.

Distribution: Found in wild state.

Parts used: Root.

Uses: 15-20 gm of roots is a good antidote and is a successful remedy for snake bites. The decoction of the leaf is given in gout.

97. Cocculus hirsutus Diels.; B and O 18

Family: Menispermaceae

Local name: Dapang yeng (Kh)

Botanical character: A slender villously tomentose climber with deltoid to obovate oblong obtuse, mucronate leaves attaining 6 cm by 4 cm smaller upwards and oblong on the
flowering branches. Flowers male in axillary short and peduncle small in capitate cymes; female peduncle usually 1-3 flowered axillary minute, greenish 2 cm in diameter. Drupes dark purple.

Distribution : Common in forests of Lohit district.

Parts used : Shoot.

Uses:

Young shoot is eaten as pot herb.

98. Corchorus olitorus Linn.; B and O 86; FBI:i:397; DC.
Prodr.i,504; Fl.Ind.ii.581;
Bomb.Fl.25; Wall.Cat.P.237,1072G.

Family : Tiliaceae

Local name : Mora (As) (Kh)

Botanical character : A herb in wild only 0.75 to 2 m long in cultivation with glabrous stem, ovate or elliptic lanceolate leaves. Capsule usually 5 valved. 3-7 cm long glabrous or nearly so.
angled. The tip usually 5 lobed but not horned cells.

Distribution: Wild and rare.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

Flower and bracts are boiled together and regular washing of tooth with this decoction prevents dental cavities.

The whole plant is used as vegetable.


Family: Amaryllidaceae

Local name: Kusma-yaping-yeng (Kh)

Ituldim (Mishmi)

Botanical character: A large herb, leaves long ensiform, flowers white in cymose umbell. Perianth tube long straight, stamen spreading.
Distribution: Wild also cultivated for ornamental purposes.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

The leaf paste is applied externally for inflammation of toes and fingers. Juice of leaf is used for ear complaints.

100. *Crotolaria mucronata* Desv.; FBI:ii:84; FA:ii:16,1936

Family: Fabaceae

Local name: Beeing sing lap (Kh)

Botanical character: Shrub with alternate trifoliate leaves, flowers yellow with purple veins in racemes; pods 25-50 seeded.

Distribution: Common all over North-Eastern. Wild in Lohit district.

Parts used: Root, leaf.

Uses:

Root is pounded into paste and applied in painful swelling of joints. Leaf juice is given to kill intestinal worms.

**Family**: Leguminosae

**Local name**: Bit jum (As)

**Botanical character**: Small plant with erect branch. Leaves pubescent beneath, retuse or rounded, racemes terminal many flowered. Flowers large bright yellow. Legumes - oblong, many seeded.

**Distribution**: All over Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used**: Bark, leaf.

**Uses**:

Bark is used to make cords, root ground up and mixed with milk is good for colic pain and leaf juice is given as a drink in fever and is said to purify blood. The whole plant decoction is given to patients suffering from chronic fever.

102. *Croton oblongifolia* Roxb.; *Fl. As. iv. 193*

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae
Local name: Mahada (Khampti)

Botanical character: A medium size tree. Young part clothed with scales. Greenish leaves 6-18 by 3-8 cm crowded at the end of the branches, oblong lanceolate bluntly acuminate crenate dark green coriaceous, paler beneath lateral nerve 10-16 base narrowed into petiole. Stipule cauclucous 0.6 cm long. Flowers pale yellow green at terminal or axillary racemes. Male flower 0.5 cm across. Fruit 2 cm long seed elliptic smooth.

Distribution: Wild in state.

Parts used: Leaf, roots, trunk.

Uses:

Leaves and root crushed in mortar made into paste. This paste is used in any wounded region as a pain killer. Body pain is also removed if massaged with this paste. Trunk used as posts for temporary dwellings and as fire wood.

**Family** Apiaceae

**Local name** Jeera (As)

**Botanical character** A slender annual herb, glabrous leaves, bi or tripartite, inflo - umbels, compound - fewrays, linear rigid, calyx teeth small subulate, unequal, petal oblong obovate, emarginate. fruit - cylindric.

**Distribution** Rarely found in this district, under cultivated condition.

**Parts used** Root.

**Uses:**

Roots of cuminum, *Monordica dioica* and *M. chocindinensis* are dried and powdered and used externally on piles. The same powder mixed with milk and honey is given to woman in excessive bleeding.

104. *Curcuma aromatica* Salib.; FBI:vi:210; Parad.t.96; Wall.

Cat.6601, Bomb,274; Fl.Ind.i:23.

**Family** Zingiberaceae.
Local name : Keturihalodhi (As) Ap

Botanical character : The rhizomes are light yellow. The leaves are like that of Curenma longa.

Distribution : Wild.

Parts used : Rhizome.

Uses:

The plant is used to remove pimples but not as condiments. It is bitter in taste. The raw rhizome juice mixed with milk is used for blood purification.


Family : Zingiberaceae

Local name : Halodhi (As)

Botanical character : Root stock large, sessile tubers, bright yellow inside, petiole long, leaves - large oblong narrowed to the base. Flower bract pale green.
Distribution: Cultivated, wild as well.

Parts used: Root stock.

Uses:

Used as condiments. The root stock is boiled in water and dried in sun and made into powder. This powder is extensively used in all curries.

106. *Curcuma zedoaria* Rose.; *Amomum zedoaria* L.,


Family: Zingiberaceae

Local name: Rong jhawdi (Ti)

Botanical character: The plant bear green leaves with brownish purple veins. Rhizomes are large and fleshy. They are pungent and somewhat bitter in taste.

Distribution: Cultivated and wild.

Parts used: Rhizome.
Uses:

The rhizomes are dried in air then powdered and then used with long pepper, cinnamon and honey for cold and cough. It is also used to increase the digestive power.

107. *Cuscuta reflexa* Roxb.: FBI:iv:225; Roxb. Cor. Pl. ii:3; t. 104; Fl. Ind. i, 446; Wall. Cat. 1319; DC. Prodr. ix. 455.

Family: Cuscutaceae

Local name: Bogalota (Ap)

Reng-yan-siphu (Sing)

Botanical character: A parasitic plant, yellowish climber over the bushes and trees. The plant without leaves and flowers are white.

Distribution: Common in temperate zone.

Parts used: Seed.

Uses:

The seed of the plant is used as purgative.


**Family:** Poaceae

**Local name:** Bobosa bon (As)

**Botanical character:** Decumbent leaf blades linear, finely acute, spikes 2 or more fascided, spikelets purple.

**Distribution:** Most common in the Lohit district.

**Parts used:** The whole plant.

**Uses:**

The paste of the leaf is used to check bleeding from cuts and wounds. The grass is also considered as sacred by the tribals and Hindus. It is always used in religious ceremonies.


**Family:** Solanaceae

**Local name:** Datura (As)
Botanical character: Annual 2-3 feet. Leaves ovate, flowers - violet coloured. Calyx tubular 5 angled, capsule deeply 5 valved, spiney.

Distribution: Throughout the State.

Parts used: Leaves, seeds and plant as a whole.

Uses:
Poisonous seed used in stupifying as cover killing people by tribals. Leaves rubbed on the body relieves rheumatic pain of the limb. Some people are addicted to use of the seed with Bhang (Cannabis sativa) as narcotic agent.

110. Dendrocalamus humiltonii Nees et Am., ex Munro; in Trans Linn Soc xxvi (1868) 151; Fl. As. v. 9.

Family: Poaceae

Local name: Kakua (Sing); Kakobanh (As)

Botanical character: A large bamboo with caespitose culms, sometimes growing tall and erect, often stem curved downwards. Cums large 12-20 m or upto 25 m tall.
usually naked below, much branched above; 10-18.5 cm in diameter, greyish white when young, dull green when old, internodes 30-45 cm in length, wall 1.25 cm thick. Leaves variable, in some cases it reached 37.5 cm long 3.75 cm broad. Inflo - a huge much branched panicle with many whorls of branches, bearing semiglobular heads. Spikelet purple, ovoid depressed 10 mm long glabrous. Glumes usually short rounded and nerved, stamen exerted, ovary - suborbicular, hairy style and long. Stigma 3, fruit - caryopsis.

Distribution : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Culms.

Uses:

Culms are mostly used in constructing huts, basket and mat works.

111. *Derris ferruginea* Benth.; FBI:ii:245; Fl.Jung.h.i:252; Fl.Ind.329; Wall.Cat:5385; Wall. Cat.5893.
Family : Fabaceae

Local name : Rūphang Deulda (Apatani)

Botanical character : A woody climber with tender parts covered by rusty pubescence and older branches by blackish brown bark from which a watery sapexudos. The plant compound leaflets upto pairs of leaf. Seed 2 in capsule.

Distribution : In Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Seed, root.

Uses:

The seed and root are made into powder and this powder is used as insecticide by the tribal people due to its toxic properties. It is also used as fish poison.


Family : Fabaceae

Local name : Ursi (As); Jharua (Kh)

Botanical character : Shrub with trifoliate leaves, leaflets ovate oblong, flowers
white in axillary racemes. Flowers 1-3 small blue - legumes 3-6 jointed beset with minute hooks.

Distribution : Common in Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Root and leaves.

Uses:

Root decoction is given in discharge of blood in urine. Decoction of leaves with roots of *Solanum indicum* is given in respiratory troubles.

Leaf paste with tobacco is applied on ulcers.

113. *Dillenia indica* Linn.; Sp.Pl.353; FBI:1;36; Roxb.Fl.Ind. ii:650; Ft.UG.Pl.1:21

Family : Dilleniaceae.

Local name : Au Tenga (As)

Botanical character : Medium size tree. Leaves oblong, lanceolate, serrate, flo - large.
solitary, subterminal, white sepal fleshy. Seed - numerous, hairy.

Distribution: Extensively found in tropical region as in wild state. Common in Arunachal Pradesh forests.

Parts used: Flower, fruit, trunk.

Uses:

Young flowers are used by the tribal people as a vegetable, eaten boiled or fried. When flowers mature, the sepals become fleshy - these sepals are eaten raw or cooked with dal and fish or alone. Prickles are also prepared from these sepals by preserving in bamboo cylinder.

The hairs are gelatinous very good for hair washing. Used for longevity of hairs.

Plant is sacred as people believe that Ghosts and devils take rest on this plant. Plant has also impact on socio-cultural song. Trunk is used as post. Durable under water.
114. **Dioscorea alata** Linn.; Sp.Pl.1033; Fl.Ind.iii.797;
Wight.Ic.t.810; **D japonica** Hb,
**D.bulbifera** Russ ex Wall.Cat;
FBI:vi:296.

**Family**
: Dioscoreaceae

**Local name**
: Kath Alu, Gach Alu (As)
Suaralu (Apatani)

**Botanical character**
: A large climber with quadrangular winged stem twine to the right leaves opposite, bulbils globose, avoid or obpyriform tubers brown to black in colour, non-poisonous and edible.

**Distribution**
: Wild.

**Parts used**
: Underground modified root.

**Uses:**

The tuber is used as food in place of potato during famine. The plant is used with other plants for piles and gonorrhoea and syphilis. It is also used as antifertile plant.

115. **Dioscorea esculenta** Linn.; Roxb.F. Ind.iii:8000;
WIB:72:1952
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Dioscoreaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Alu (As) (Kh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>Tuber oblong, pendulous, the fibres of the prop roots are spinous, leaves reniform, cordate, five to seven nerved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>Throughout India. Both wild and cultivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Tubers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Uses:**

Tubers are eaten boiled or roasted. There are many species mostly cultivated and tubers are eaten.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Fabaceae</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Urohi (As)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical character</td>
<td>Twining perennial and annual with rounded and smooth and downy stain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
in leaves. 8-24 cm long, stipules 0.5 cm basifixed. Glabrous. Sepal small, Corolla pink 0.8 cm long. Pod 3-5 cm.

Distribution: Extensively cultivated in Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Shoot and pod.

Uses:

Shoot used as vegetable by boiling and fried. Pods are also used as winter vegetable.

People believe that after dog biting, man should not go up to 3 years under this plant because the hydrophobia may be increased and ultimately become fatal.

   *Pl.1*:159;1903; Rao et Rabha

Family: Caryophyllaceae

Local name: Laijabori (As)
Botanical character: Postrate or recumbent, glabrous herb, leaves broadly ovate with a rounded base flowers greenish white in cymes.

Distribution: Tropical and sub-tropical. Common in moist situation.

Uses:

A handful of D. cordata plant are wrapped with banana leaves making a roll then it is warmed on gentle fire. A hole is then made on the roll. The vapour when inhaled causes relief to a sinusitic patient.


Family: Acanthaceae

Local name: Patawia (Mish)

Botanical character: A small shrub woody root stock, leaf simple or long lanceolate, entire leaves and bluish flowers in terminal dense spike.

Distribution: All over Lohit district.
Parts used: Root.

Uses:
The root of the plant is used by the people in jaundice and rheumatism.

119. Eclipta alba Hask.; Roxb. Fl. iii: 438; FB. iii: 304;
Bomb. Fl. i: 117; E. erecta and E. prostrata Linn., Mant 266; Wall.
Cat. 3209, 3216, 3213.

Family: Asteraceae (Composital)

Local name: Matikaturi (As).

Botanical character: Sub-erect herb. Leaves opposite.
Head shortly 2 armed. Involucre bract - leafy.

Distribution: Most common in tropical areas.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
The leaves are crushed and the extract is used in cough, head ache and enlargement of liver. Fresh plant is pounded with oil is used extensively in swelling of legs.
120. *Ehretia acuminata* Br.; Roxb. Fl. Ind.: i;596; FBI: iv;141.

Family: Boraginaceae

Local name: Chengma chema (Kh) (Sing)

Botanical character: A small plant with elliptic or oblong or acuminate, sharply serrate leaves 3 to 5.5 cm long with petiole 0.75 to 1.5 cm long. Flowers 1 cm diam clustured on the branches of dense pyramidal pubescent panicles 6-12 cm long. Doupes 2 to 3.4 cm diam short ellipsoid with 2 pyrenes 4 seeded.

Distribution: Common under wild condition in forests.

Parts used: Trunk.

Uses:

The wood is hard and is used for handles of knives, chopping instruments, axe etc.

121. *Elephantopus scaber* Linn.; 461 B&O; FBI: iii;242; DC.Prodr. v;86; Wall.Cat. 2979; Bomb.Fl. 122; Don.Prodr.169.
Family : Asteraceae

Local name : Hatisura (Kh)

Botanical character : An erect rigid herb 16-36 cm high with a clusted and erect obovate and oblanceolate lateral leaves 8-12 cm long and slender dichotomously branched hairy stem. Fruit 1 cm long brown ribbed, hairy with an oblique callus at the base papas of 4-5 rigid scabrid hairs 0.4 cm long.

Distribution : Common road side plant.

Parts used : Root.

Uses:

The root is made to paste and dried to powder is mixed in the preparation of local liquor called 'Apong'.

122. Embelia robusta Roxb.; 508 B&O.

Family : Euphorbiaceae

Local name : Soru amlokhi (As)
Botanical character: Shrub or small tree with entire or toothed leaves and white or pink flowers in simple or compound umbels or racemes with small usually deciduous bract. Corolla 5 partite with acute petals, twisted.

Distribution: Common in north-east.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:
The fruit is taken internally for removing worms.


Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Gakhiroti (As)

Botanical character: Small prostrate herb with milky latex stem, covered with hairs leaves in opposite pairs. Small
dark green on upper side. Pale on lower side. Flower whitish in small axillary, stalked clustered fruits - small hairy seed. 3 angled light brown.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition in Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

Parts used: Stem.

Uses:

In a tantrik belief for increasing lactation, 3 pieces of stem of *E. hirta* plant is collected. It is believed that at the time of the collection of the stem, the person must be free from evil thoughts. The pieces made into garland with a white thread is worn round the neck for 3 days. The breast will have enough milk. On the 4th day, the garland should be removed and kept hanging in a clean place like the corner of the house.

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae  
**Local name**: Nanchusee (Kh)

**Botanical characters**: Tree 6 m young shoot 6 sided, armed with large teeth. Peduncles solitary between the angles of the branches. Flowers greenish yellow.

**Distribution**: Arunachal (Lohit), Assam.

**Parts used**: Root and juice.

**Uses**: The root mixed with black pepper is employed in cases of snake bites both internally and externally. The white acrid milky juice is used to remove warts and skin eruptions.


**Family**: Euphorbiaceae  
**Local name**: Nangshudi (Kh)
Botanical character: Tree 6 m young shoots 6 sided armed with large teeth each of which supports a leaf and a pair of short flash thorns. Peduncles solitary between the angles of the branches 1-3 dichotomous with a longer sessile flower in the forks. Flowers greenish yellow.

Distribution: Common.

Parts used: Roots and milky juice.

Uses:
The root mixed with black pepper is employed in cases of snake bites both internally and externally. The white acid milky juice is used to remove warts and skin eruption.


Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Siju (As); Hiju-aron (Ap)
Botanical character: A perennial tree branches obscurely 5 angled with vertical rows of tubercles—short stipular thorn. Leaves crowded at the end of the branches. Deciduous 8-16 by 3-5 cm solitary or 2 central flowers male, lateral bisexual bractesles, many stamen in bundles. Styles connate, capsules about 5 cm across.

Distribution: Under cultivation in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Stem and latex.

Uses:

In case of finger disease, the stem is cut into short pieces, the pith is removed, forming clongated rings to be worn on affected regions. The latex is used in itching. The plant is sacred to the tribal people who worship this plant.

People believe that if there is any evil eye set on garden, then this plant must be planted in the garden or in vineyard to remove the evil effects.

Sometimes, this plant is used as a barbed fencing.
127. **Euphorbia nuyulia** Ham.; B&0.142,144; Ham.in.Trans. Lin.Soc.280; FBI:v;255; Fl. Ind.142; Wall.Cat.7688; Fl. As.4;140.

**Family**: Euphorbiaceae

**Local name**: Emting ela (Kh, Sing)

Dineng syrah(Kh)

**Botanical character**: A tree 2-7 m high with straight trunk and terete, joltingly spreading often whorled branches, with straight germinate stipulary spines. Leaves upto 18 cm by 5 cm fleshy linear ob lanceolate or spatulate, obtuse apiculate base, narrowly cuneate. Fls in cymes 3 cm long. Involucre yellow anthers yellow pollen. Stigmatic lobes flattened and slightly expanded capsule sharply 3 lobed compressed.

**Distribution**: Wild in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used**: Latex.

**Uses**: Latex is used for killing fish in rivers and tanks. The latex is extracted from the trunk and mixed with water in the rivers and tanks which become poisonous to the aquatic organisms.
128. **Euphorbia thymifolia** Burm.; Fl.Ind.2; Dalz & Gibs.Bomb.; Fl.227; FBI:v:252.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Yakhopi (Tikh) (Sing)


Distribution: Wild in Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Leaf.

Uses:

- Decoction of the leaves is prepared and given in diarrhoea and dysentery in children.
- The milky juice known to cure ring worm.

129. **Erythrina indica** Lamk.; Fl:iii:249; FBI:i:188; DC.Prodr. ii:412; Wall.Cat.5963; 

*E.coralloidron* Lin. Sp.992

Family: Leguminosae (Fabaceae)

Local name: Madar (As); Epor (Kh) (Sing)

Botanical character: An armed tree 5-7 m with black prickles. Clayx 5 cleft at the tip. Keel-petal free, pod 6-8
seeded. Flowers red in dense peduncles eymes; Leaves pinnately trifoliate leaflets glabrous entire.

Distribution: Common all over the Lohit district.
Parts used: Leaves, bark.

Uses:
Bark infusion is given in fever. Leaves used in fever as decoction, when pasted and mixed with oil relieves pain in joints.


Family: Fabaceae
Local name: Epar ya (Kh)

Botanical character: A large tree, prickles whitish nearly extending to the petiole leaflets same as *E. indica*, glabrous, Calyx - sub-globose. Pod 8-10 cm long.
Distribution: Fairly common.
Parts used: Stems.

Uses:
Used as planks.


Family: Fabaceae

Local name: Boga moder (As)

Botanical character: A medium size tree, white flower, bark spiny and corkey, flower in sub-capitate racemes, seed curved pods 10-12 cm long.

Distribution: Mostly wild.
Parts used: Bark and stem (trunk).

Uses:
The bark yields a fibre suitable for cord. The wood is used for manufacturing of match box and stick.

The bark juice is extracted by moulding and the juice is given to patients suffering from worms.


Family: Asteraceae

Local name: Naga tuloshi (As)

Distribution: Very common in the district.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

Antiseptic, leaves are made into paste and used in ulcers, snake bites both externally and internally. In any cut wound, leaf paste is used externally.

133. Euryale ferox Salib.; FBI: i:115; Roxb. Cor. Plant. iii. t, 244; Fl. Ind. ii. 573.

Family: Nymphaeaceae

Local name: Katapadum (Ap)

Botanical character: An aquatic plant, prickly leaves floating, elliptic or orbicular, 0.75 m in diameter, green above and render purple and downy beneath with strong spiny ribs. Flowers, violets, blue red, fruits - round prickly.
Distribution : Rare.
Parts used : Seed.

Uses:

The roasted seed swells and bursts and is used as easily digested food for weak persons. The seed extract is used as tonic astringent.

Family : Convolvulaceae
Local name : Yanhakarsung (Kh)

Botanical character : A perennial prostrate herb. Leaves small, entire often distinctous. Flowers small, white in axillary cymes. Sepal 5 small sub-equal, not enlarged in fruit. Petal 5, connate, one called ovary, ovales 4. Fruit a 4 valved less often 2 valved 2 or 1 celled capsule. Seed 4 or 2 rarely solitary.

Distribution : On stony areas of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (Tezu).
Parts used : Whole plant.

Uses:

In scorpion bite the plant is pasted and applied on the area of scorpion bite or sting.
135. **Ficus bengalensis** (Linn) ND: Roxb.Fl.Ind.iii:539

Hort, Ciff.471,iv,4; King.
Fic,18,t,13; Sp.Pl. Ed.2,ii,
1514; Wall.Cat.4560; FBI:v:499.

**Family**: Moraceae

**Local name**: Borgosh (Kh) (As)
Kun phun (Mishmi)

**Botanical character**: Tree with spreading branches, lower ones rooting. Leaves alternate ovate and downy when young. Fruit axillary paired sessile and as large as a cherry and ripening in summer.

**Distribution**: All over India.

**Parts used**: Milky juice and bark.

**Uses**:

The milky juice of the leaves and young stem is used for toothache. The infusion of the bark is given in diabetes as a powerful tonic.
136. **Ficus glomerata** Roxb.: FBI:v:535; FI:iii:538

**Family**: Moraceae

**Local name**: Kun ya (Mishmi)

**Botanical character**: A small tree, leaves 3 nervled, obtuse, rarely cuneate base margin entire receptacle on short very scaly branches from the stem.

**Distribution**: In dense forest of Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit district, Namsai area).

**Parts used**: Fruit.

**Uses**: The fruits are pounded into paste and given to mothers to increase lactation.

137. **Ficus religiosa** Linn.: Fl.As.iv.246; Hort.Cliff.471; Fl.Ind.iii.547; Wall.Cat.4487; Urostigma religiosa Gasp.;Bomb. Fl.241; FBI:v:513.

**Family**: Moraceae

**Local name**: Ahot (As); Inju (Mishmi)

**Botanical character**: A large deciduous tree. Usually trunk irregular shaped. Bark greyish with brownish colour. Leaves 9-14 cm by 6-10 cm orbicular,
ovate, entire undulate, cumiovate glabrous, tuberculed beneath lateral nerve 6-8 closely reticulate vein. Male flower sessile very few, often absent perianth segment ovate stamen one. Filament short. Sligma round receptacle sessile in axillary pairs.

Distribution: Tropical plant. All over India.
Parts used: Trunk, leaves.

Uses:

Plant is sacred to all people of India. The tribals consider this plant as a rest house of evil spirit. So, they worship this plant with flowers and prasads.

Leaves are used as fodder in some places. In funeral ceremony, ficus leaf is of utmost importance to purify the family after the death of a family member. Khampti tantrics say that dumbness of the children can be cured by this plant.

If a child cannot speak from childhood, then the child is laid on ground and leaves of *Ficus religiosa* is plucked by a priest without breathing and place the leaves around the body of the child. Rice is placed on the leaves and the child is asked to eat the rice. If the child can complete eating all the rice on the leaves, the child will be able to speak.

The wood is used for making agricultural implements.
Hort.Kew.ed.2.iv.350; Wall.Cat.5753.

**Family**: Fabaceae

**Local name**: Makhioti (As)

**Botanical character**: A much branched scandent shrub. Branches terete, pubescent in young parts, leaves unifoliate, ovate lanceolate, flower white or pinkish, covered by large folded bracts, pods oblong densely hairy containing one or two seeds.

**Distribution**: Wild in hilly region.

**Parts used**: Root.

**Uses**: Root paste induces sleep and relieves pain. Leaves are used as vermifuge for children.

139. *Garcinia cowa* Roxb.; FA.1.105; 1934; Roxb.Fl.Ind.ii.622;
Wall.Cat.4868; FBI:i:262.

**Family**: Clusiaceae

**Local name**: Kujithekera (As)
Botanical character: Tree with quadrangular branchlets. Leaves lanceolate. Flowers - small, yellow fascicles berry globular with 4-8 vertical grooves, smooth yellow, seed oblong with soft aril.

Distribution: Common in the forest of Lohit district.

Parts used: Fruit, leaf.

Uses:

About 100 gm of Musa paradisiaca is ground with the dried fruit of G. cowa. Then this is to be mixed with 5 cc of Ocimum brassilicum juice. This is administered to the patient suffering from blood dyscentery at the rate of 2 (two) teaspoonful 3-4 times a day until recovery.

The fruit is tasty, sucked by children. The epicarp of the fruit is used to prepare a refreshing drink and also in preparation of pickles. Leaf juice relieves stomach pain.

140. Gardenia turqida Roxb.; 429, Hort.Beng.15; Fl.Ind.i:711; Wall.Cat.8269; FBI:iii:118.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: Monisal (As)
Botanical character: A small tree with narrow crown leaves 2-8 cm elliptic usually obovate, glabrous on pubescent beneath or often orbicular and densely to mentose beneath. Flowers usually dimorphic and unisexual.

Distribution: In wild condition in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses: Fruit is being crushed and used as soap for cloth washing.


Family: Liliaceae

Local name: Ulat chandal (Apatani) Agni konwari (As)
Botanical character: A branched herbaceous climber. Stems slender annual fleshy tuberous rhizome. Cylindrical bifurcated. Leaves alternate, opposite or whorled sessile or nearly twisted to serve as ten drils, flowers showy large solitary or corymbose with perianth segments which have wavy margins.

Distribution: Cultivated as well as wild.
Parts used: Tuber, leaf.

Uses:

The tuber is tonic and used in stomach ache. The leaf juice is used to kill lice by Arunachalis. The paste of the tuber is applied to relieve rheumatic pain.

142. Glycosmis pentaphylla DC.; FBI:1:499,1975; Pl.As.1(2): 205, 1936;

Family: Rutaceae
Local name: Chowl dhowa (As)

Botanical character: Evergreen shrub. Bark blackish. Leaves alternate, imparipinnate leaflets 1-3 or 5 alternate Fls
variable in size, generally
axillary calyx segment 4-5 or
less round. Petal 4-5, stamen
8-10. Fruit - berey.

Distribution: Common
Parts used: Root

Uses:
About 10 long pieces of fresh root from a G. pentaphylla plant is chewed first and then followed by drinking of a glass of milk. The medicine is administered in the morning and continued for 3 consecutive days till patient get cured of.

143. Gmelina arborea Linn.; Fl:ii:84; FBIs:iv:581
Family: Verbenaceae
Local name: Poma (As)

Botanical character: Shrub shoot, usually tomentose, leaves opposite entire or toothed. Flower - large about 2.1 cm long bracteoles, sepal 5 cunnate in a campanulate calyx. Petal 5 in an irregular tube corolla 2 tipped, stamen 4 didynamous, carpets connate in a 4 celled ovary stigma bifid, fruit a succulent drupe.
Distribution : In tropical forests of north-east region.

Parts used : Bark

Uses:
The bark is pounded into paste and juice is extracted.
The juice is administered orally as an antidote to poison.

144. Gossypium herbaciun Linn.: Sp.Pl.693;FBi:i:346; Fl.As.1:
149: BP.1:184.

Family : Malvaceae
Local name : Tula (Kh)

Botanical character : A gland dotted herb. Leaves usually 3-9 palmately lobed, flower - large, yellow or purple. Bracteoles 3 large cordate, sprinkled like the calyx as well as sometimes as leaves and other part with glandular dots. Inflorescence proliferous - Forming many lateral spur. Capsule loculicidally 3-5 valved seed densely clothed with colmony hairs.

Distribution : Under cultivation.
Parts used: Bark, flower and seed.

Uses:

Bark and flower pounded into paste and applied to burn injury and scabies. This paste is mixed with water and juice is extracted and given in dysentery. The seed of this plant with the seed of Tephrosia seed in 1:1 ratio is taken internally in powder form with water to cure abortion. The seed powder alone is a nerve tonic.

The young capsule is warmed in gentle fire and then juice is extracted by taping with finger. This juice is applied internally to cure internal ear pain.

Cotton fibre is of economic importance and all kinds of clothing is prepared from this plant.

145. Grewia hirsuta Vahl.: 90 B&0, 1236; Symb. 1, 34; Wall. Cat. 1090; Fl. Ind. ii: 587; FBI: ii: 391.

Family: Tilliaceae
Local name: Jahulung (Kh)

Botanical character: A shrub usually 1.5 to 3' high with many stem from the root. Tomentose all over the leaves; ovate and
lanceolate shortly petioled, usually acuminate stellate. Flowers polygamous and deciduous bud.

Distribution : Arunachal, Assam.
Parts used : Root

Uses:
The root is pounded into paste and this paste is applied round the swollen testicle for cure and the fruit is edible. Widely eaten by the tribes.

146. *Gynandropsis gynandra* Merr.; Evon.Philip. Ph;i;i:209;

Family : Capparidaceae
Local name : Bhut mula (As)

Botanical character : An annual erect herb, leaves 5 lobed compound, flower white purplish.
Bract - trifoliate. Gynophore is present. Capsule 5-9 cm viscid pubescent tapering at the both ends. Seeds - dark brown.
Distribution: Common throughout the State, on marshy lands.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

Leaf juice is used for headache and cough when boiled with water and taken internally. The boiled extract is also taken internally to control roundworm.

147. *Hemidesmus indicus* R.Br.; FBI: iv: 5; Prodr. 504; Dalz and Gibs Bomb. Fl. 271; Roxb. Fl. Ind. iii: 8.

Family: Liliaceae

Local name: Anantamul (As), Yetukha (Wang)


Distribution: Rare, found in Tezu

Parts used: Root
Uses:

Belief.

2-3 (0.5 cm) pieces of Anantamul (root) collected from the same plant and then dried in the sun. The dried piece of root is put in an amulet and the end of the amulet is then tied around the arm with a string. Belief is that the man is kept safe from Ghosts and evil spirits.


Family: Malvaceae
Local name: Nyssambre (Mish)

Botanical character: A tall glabrous herb flower in axillary, bractedes 5 calyx 5 toothed pentafid. Petal 5 connate at the very base. Stamen numerous, ovary 5 locular, styles 5 connate below, stigma capitate or sub spathulate.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Bark.
Uses:

The bark is sliced out from the stem and used in the preparation of rope.


Family: Malvaceae
Local name: Jaba (As)
Botanical character: Common shrub, leaf short petioled, lanceolate, stipule lanceolate, glabrous, epicalyx segment 5-7, flowers single and double ranging from crimson to red solitary on upper axis, staminal tube exerted beyond the corolla.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Root and flowers.

Uses:

The fresh root juice with Butea monosperma root juice is recommended for sexual disease like Gonorrhoea though these seem to be rare in these localities. Flowers are used in all kinds of inflammation internally. The flowers five in number are fried with pure ghee (clarified butter) and taken to control excessive menstruation. Recovery from the common disease frequently seen among the young
"Wet dream" is brought about by administering the flower bud in an empty stomach in the morning. It also removes burning sensation of body, seminal weakness and vaginal discharges.

The Khampti people worship God with this flower.


**Family** : Apocynaceae  
**Local name** : Dhutkhuri (As)  
**Botanical character** : A small deciduous tree, leaves membranous, opposite, flower white in terminal or sub axillary.  
**Distribution** : Rare  
**Parts used** : Bark and seed  
**Uses:**  
Bark and seeds are widely used for the control of dysentery.
151. *Hydrocotyle asiatica* Linn.; 405 B&0; Roxb. Hort. Beng. 31; Fl. Ind. ii, 88; Dalz & Gibbs. Bomb. Fl. 105; FBI. ii. 669.

**Family**
Umbellaceae

**Local name**
Manimuni (As)

**Botanical character**
A variable herb with long creeping stem rooting at the nodes young leaves and petiole villows layer quite glabrescent. Leaves orbicular raniform. Fls 3-6 in an umbell subsessile, petals deep red ovate acute or obtuse imbricate. Stamen red.

**Distribution**
Common.

**Parts used**
Leaves.

**Uses**:

Leaves are crushed made into paste and juice is extracted. This juice is orally administered to cure stomach pain.

The leaves are also used as vegetable.
152. *Hygrophila angustifolia* R.Br.; 670, FBISiv407; Prodr. 479; Nees in DC.Prodr.xi.91.

**Family**: Acanthaceae

**Local name**: Ijun yrntim (Kh)

**Botanical character**: An erect or ascending strict herb 1-3' high glabrous below, with long narrow linear or lanceolate leaves 2.5 to 5" long minutely lineolate tapering both ends subssile. Flowers pale purple 0.5" in dense axillary whorls. Corolla 0.5 to 0.7" tube shorter than the calyx. Anthers subequal capsule.

**Distribution**: Common in Lohit district.

**Parts used**: Leaves.

**Uses**: The leaf is used in itching and zores.

**Family**: Lamiaceae

**Local name**: Tukmah (As)

**Botanical character**: A tall, much branched sweet smelling herb 1.2 to 1.5 cm tall. Leaves, sinnate or erenate. Denticulate. Fls small blue in axillary peduncle. Calyx compressed bi-lipped.

**Distribution**: Common in hill slopes.

**Parts used**: Root.

**Uses**: Root paste is applied for relief from pain in scorpion sting.
154. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* R.Br.; B&O 546; Fl.As.3:273

**Family**: Apocynaceae  
**Local name**: Yawantang (Kh, Sing)  
**Botanical character**: A large rambling shrub woody below with rushy fomentose branches; elliptic or broadly oblong acute or shortly acumenate glabrous leaves - 3.5 to 9 cm by 2 to 3 cm and narrow panicles of small white flowers 0.6 cm diam with narrow twisted.

**Distribution**: Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

**Parts used**: Leaves.

**Uses**:  
Decoction of leaves is used for stomach pain.


**Family**: Poaceae  
**Local name**: Ulu (As)
Botanical characters: A perennial grass, very variable in size, 10 cm to 2.5 m. Culms solid glabrous, fistular at base. Leaves upto 1.5 m long narrowed towards the base tapering to an acuminate tip. Inflorescence a spike like panicle, 3 to 30 cm long, cyllindric very dense. Spikelets - lanceolate 3 mm long. Lower glume - lanceolate, upper glume keeled as long as lower. Lower floret empty, upper floret hermaphrodite.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Aerial portion of the plant.
Uses: Mostly used as thatching grass.

156. Indigofera hirsuta Linn.; 239 B&O; DC.Prodr.11.228; FBI:ii:98; Wall.Cat.5450; W&A. Prodr.204; Roxb.Fl.Ind.iii:376.

Family: Fabaceae
Local name: Nil Gosh (As)
Botanical character: A suffruticose herb 0.7 to 0.90 m high, whole plant covered with spreading hairs adpressed on the leaves hairs mostly simple basifixed. Leaves 7-9 foliate stipules fileform: 0.8 to 1 cm. Rachis 5 to 7 cm left opposite obvate oblong and area largest 2 to 4 cm with about 9 oblique. Fls pink with elongated racemes 4 to 8 cm long pedicells very short seed about 5.

Distribution: Rare.
Parts used: Leaves, root.

Uses:

Leaf paste is used in the fracture of fingers. A paste of the root with pure ghee is used in infection of tooth sockets.

157. *Indigofera linifolia* Retz.; B&O 257; DC.Prodr.ii.222; Roxb.Fl.Ind.iii.370; Dalz and Gibbs. Bomb.Fl.58.

Family: Fabaceae
Local name: Deng yeng (Kh)
Botanical character: A herb with prostrate two edged. Slender stem 12 to 16" long with linear oblong apiculate leaves 0.3" to 1.2" long strigoloce in both sides. Flowers small bright red in axillary bracteate racemes 0.15 to 1.1" long. Pods subglobose.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Leaf and flower.

Uses:
The leaf and flowers are used as vegetables.


Family: Fabaceae
Local name: Nill (As), Erum (Mishmi)
Botanical character: A shrub. Branches angular thinly clothed with white hair leaves 4-6 cm long. Stipules minute. Sub-ulate leaflets 7 to 13 shortly stalked ovate or oblong, bluish green and smooth above. Silvery pubescent beneath. Racemes stalked. Flowers small with short pedicell. Calyx - Silver yellow shallow.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

Preparation of dye. The tribal people dye their own yarn with their indigenous mixtures for the manufacture of blue and black dye. Indigo leaves are placed in an earthen jug filled with water and leave to soak for two days. When the leaves are removed and the water is squeezed out. The water is then strained and mixed with lime and kept till it settles and stirred with a stick until it become frothy when the froth does not stick to any thing dropped to settle down for one hour or so. The water is very carefully drained out then the colour sediment remain at the bottom of the pot. Then this sediment is strained through a piece of muslin and then dried in sun in the shape of small cakes.
The ash of burnt bamboo or big tree is mixed in water, again strained, mixed with the cakes and exposed to sunlight for 15 days.

The colour yarn is steeped in it for half an hour then dried in sun and the process repeated 4 or 5 times give the expected blue colour.

159. **Indigofera pulchella** Roxb.; Hort. Beng. 57; Fl. Ind. iii. 382; Dalz & Gibs. Bomb. Fl. 60; Wall. Cat. 5478.

**Family**  
**Local name**: Mechaphui (Kh)

**Botanical character**: A much branched shrub 8 to 20 cm high with odd pinnate leaves. 6 to 16 cm long and 6 to 15 pairs of elliptic oblong or obovate or sub-opposite leaflets 1 cm to 5 cm long. Flowers - pink or rose 1 cm to 1.2 m long in numerous dense racemes which are axillary and from the axils of fallen leaves with long boat shaped acuminate deciduous bract covering the young buds. Calyx very oblique often petaloid.
Distribution: Common in Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Flowers.
Uses:
Flowers are eaten by the tribals as vegetable.

Bat.ii:62.

Family: Asteraceae
Local name: Yanang pat (Noc)

Botanical character: A short under shrub often shrubby
upto 1.5 m. Branches brownish
silky or wooly leaves 2-6 by 1-4
cm oblong lanceolate distantly
cuspidate serrate. Usually acute
coriaceous. Upper surface
pubescent with a depressed bulb
based hairs. Petiole upto 0.8 cm
long. Head about 1 cm acrossed in
much branched terminal and axillary
often corymbose panicles. Involucre
broad linear.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.
Parts used: Shoot.
Uses:

Recovery from delivery pain. The plant shoot is boiled and then the plant is removed from the water. This water is given to the woman to bathe after delivery. The labour pain is relieved according to Khampti tribes.

The leaf paste is also used in body pain externally.


**Family**  
Convolvulaceae

**Local name**  
Kolmousak (As)

**Botanical character**  
A aquatic herb, stem trailing on mud emitting roots at each node. Leaves hastate, flowers pink. Peduncles 1-5 flowers capsule ovoid glabrous 4/5 minutely pubescent.

**Distribution**  
Moist places, tank - common.

**Parts used**  
Whole plant.
Uses:

Young shoots are used as vegetables. The raw juice of the plant has an emetic effect. The dry powder of leaves used for mild purgative purposes.


Family: Rubiaceae
Local name: Rangal (As)

Botanical character: Woody shrub with ribbed branches, leaves elliptic with oval sessile floral leaves; flowers in cymes.

Distribution: Eastern Himalaya and Assam.
Parts used: Root, Young leaves.

Uses:

Root paste is applied on wounds. Leaf paste is applied on snake bites.

Young leaves used as vegetable.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: Boga rangal (As)

Botanical character: Evergreen shrub with numerous branches, leaves opposite decuste, flowers numerous bright scarlet. In dense sessile or very shortly peduncled terminal corymbiform. Corolla white lobe narrow, fruit two seeded slightly fleshy sub-globose ovoid berry.

Distribution: Commonly cultivated as garden plant.

Parts used: Root, fruit.

Uses:

Fruit and root juices extracted from the raw material by grinding, filtered through cloth and then boiled with root of *Daucus carota* L is used during the time of delivery to stop bleeding and increase nerve strength and also quick recovery from delivery.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Bongali Era (As)

Botanical characteristics: A soft wooded delicious shrub. Young part tomentose, trunk irregular. Bark yellowish brown, leaf scars prominent. Leaves 6-12 by 6-10 cm sub-orbicular ovate broadly cordate usually 3-5 lobed. Shortly acuminate or acute. Petiole 6-18 cm long. Flower greenish yellow in long poduncle. Male flowers calyx segment 5 somewhat unequal elliptic, corolla campanulate calyx lobe 5, stamen 10 in two series.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit district), Assam.

Parts used: Bark, branch (stem).
Uses:

The branches are chewed for the relief of tooth ache and gum and bark is pounded into paste and applied on the cheek externally also relieve tooth ache immediately. An oil is extracted from the seed which is used in messaging body for the relief of pain after hard work.

165. Justicia betonica Linn.; B&O 691; Roxb. Fl. Ind. i. 128; Wall. Cat. 2433; Burm. Fl. Ind. 8; FBI: iv. 525.

Family : Acanthaceae

Local name : Jatrasidhi (As), Makat (Sing)

Botanical character : Erect suffruticose usually with many striate stems. 0.5 to 1 m high a perennial root stock, ovate lanceolate entire or somewhat crenate dentate leaves attaining 8 to 10 cm by 3.25 cm smaller upwards, mostly accumulate both ends. Flowers small white imbricate bracte 1 to 1.2 cm long. Capsule 0.6 to 1 cm, pubescent.

Distribution : Common.

Parts used : The whole plant.

Uses:

The plant is used in diarrhoea.
Belief:

The root parts of the plant is tied over the waist to keep off evil spirit.


Family: Acanthaceae

Local name: Amor (As)

Botanical character: Erect shrub, leaves entire, flowers small panicled, sepals 4 or 5, petals 5, two tipped fruit capsule seeds 4.

Distribution: All over north-eastern region.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The decoction of the plant is used as a purgative.


Family: Acanthaceae
Local name: Pitkhung (Kh)

Botanical character: A slender herb 12-40 cm tall.
   - Leaves: oblong, danceolate 1-4 by 0.4 to 1.5 cm bract.
   - Bract: elliptic, sub-acute about 0.16 cm bract clothed with joined glistening hair.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Leaf.

Uses:

The leaf juice is used for the relaxation of cough.

The young leaves with the rhizome of Zingiber officinalis L is crushed together and juice is extracted. This juice with honey in 2:1 ratio is administered orally to the patient suffering from hooping cough.

Some people used this plant as a border round the flowering garden.


Family: Oleaceae

Local name: Sungli (Ap)
Botanical character: An erect shrub with angular branch. Leaves alternate. Leaflets 2-11, variable size, yellow flowers, fragrant solitary also in short corymbose cymes.

Distribution: All over Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Root, latex.

Uses:

The milky juice exuded from the bark is most effective against chronic sinuses. The root paste is used against ring worm.

169. *Jussiaea repens* Linn.: BP: 368; not in FA

Family: Onagraceae
Local name: Taljuria (As)

Botanical character: A trailing herb found near tank floating on the surface of water. Leaves obovate, flowers yellow or white, stamens twice the calyx lobe.

Distribution: Frequent on Aquatic condition.
Parts used: Leaves.
Uses:

The leaf juice mixed with honey is most effective in amoebic dysentery. It is also recommended in diarrhoea.


Family: Malvaceae
Local name: Pichola (As)

Botanical character: A moderate size tree, young part covered with grey stellate hairs, leaves - 4 to 13 cm long suborbicular, orbicular often broader than long, palmately 5-7 nerved. Flowers - generally white, 10-14 cm across numerous, polygamous generally terminal panicles. Pedicels slender 1 to 1.4 cm long, tufted. Sepal ovate in curved over the fruit. Petal clawed. Capsule depressed, globose, about 4 cm across.

Distribution: Mostly on deciduous forest. Common in north-eastern region.

Parts used: Stem.

Uses:

Chiefly used as timber and fire wood.

**Family:** Lythraceae  
**Local name:** Azar (As), Inju (Mish)

**Botanical character:** A tree leaves opposite distichous, flowers showy in axillary and terminal racemes trichotomous panicles. Bract 2 at apex of peduncle. Bracteoles 2 on the pedicels. Sepal 6 sometimes 7-9 petal 6 rarely 0. Stamen numerous. Fruit woody capsule. Seed numerous winged from the apex.

**Distribution:** Common in north-east region.

**Parts used:** Bark and trunk.

**Uses:**

Bark is boiled in water and the decoction is given to mothers to increase lactation and to rectify dilute milk.

The stem is used in house building purposes and to prepare agricultural implements.

**Family:** Lythraceae

**Local name:** Zetuka (As)

**Botanical character:** A glabrous erect stem with round branches sometimes spinous. Leaves opposite, entire, lanceolate. Flowers - rather small in cymes. Stamen usually 8, very long, seeds may angular on central placenta.

**Distribution:** Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used:** Whole plant.

**Uses:**

Root of *L.indica* is used for permanent sterilization. Method not known.

**Dye:**

Red ornamental dye is prepared from the leaves of *L.indica*. One handful of leaves with 2 pieces of betelnut leaves crushed together and then this paste is placed for sometime on the palms of hands for ceremonial colouring of palms and toes.

Family: Asteraceae
Local name: Kuhuta (Ap)

Botanical character: An erect leafy plant, prickly towards the base, found in wild state. Leaves sessile, pinnatifid prickly beneath on the midrib and nerves. Inflorescence similar to that of cultivated one seed grey, long.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Seed.

Uses:

The seed powder is used for cough. The leaf juice is used as tonic after malarial fever and jaundice.


Family: Ampelidaceae
Local name: Kingpong (Tikh) (Sing)
Botanical character: A robust herb 0.75 m high with annual shoot from a perennial stock, large ovate cordate leaves 0.3 to 0.6 m, very large stipules and white flowers in sessile corymbs.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Root.

Uses: A paste of root stock is applied externally and a small amount is taken internally in acute body pain.

175. Leea sumbucina Willd.: FBI:i:666; Roxb.Fl.Ind.i.657; BP.239; DC.Prodr.i.635; L.acuminata, Wall.Cat:6830.

Family: Ampelidaceae

Vitaceae

Local name: Muksap (Tik)

Botanical character: Stem shrubby with straight branches leaves pinnate often 7 cm by 10 cm. Flowers greenish white, Anthers connate fruit. The size of a small cherry - dry.
Distribution: Wild

Parts used: Leaf, bark.

Uses:

The leaf and bark together pounded into paste and applied over abnormally raised chest of children for curing the raised structure.

176. Leea robusta Roxb.; B&0.209; FBI:i:667; Fl.Ind.i.655; Wall.Cat.6825 (L.aspera)

Family: Vitaceae

Local name: Muksap elang (Kh), (Tik)

Botanical character: A large woody shrub 1 to 1.2 m high with more or less tomentose branches lets large 2-3 pinnate leaves with the leaflet either pubescent beneath. Flowers green with staminal tube in large branches usually germinate corymbs 7 to 15" across.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

Edible fruit. The tribal people eat raw fruit of the plant.
177. **Leonotis nepetaefolia** R.Br.; Prodr.504; FBI:iv:691; Dalz & Gibs.Bomb.; Fl.271; Roxb.Fl.Ind.iii.8.

Family : Lamiaceae

Local name : Hojura (Mon)

Botanical character : An ornamental herb, stem stout, puberulous, ovate leaves large crenate, serrate, flowers in verticillaster, orange scarlet, bristly nutlets oblong ovoid, obliquely truncate margin ribbed.

Distribution : Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Whole plant.

**Uses:**

The seed powder is made out by grinding dried seed. This powder is used for malarial fever which is believed to be effective by the hill tribe. The ash of the plant is used in skin burns which is most effective.

178. **Leonurus sibiricus** Linn.; DC.Prodr.xi.501; Wall.Cat. 2071; Fl.Ind.127; *L.heterophyllus* Sweet l,c.ii:197.

Family : Lamiaceae

Local name : Gondhowa Tula (As)
Botanical character: An annual herb leaves long, pectioled, pinnate or palmate - partite, flower red, pink or blue, nutlet smooth.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The dried herb is used as tonic specially during meanstrual diorhoea. The leaf extract is used in post delivery period for effective uterus contraction.


Family: Lemiaceae
Local name: Doron (As)

Botanical character: Annual erect herb stem 4 angular, pubescent, leaves sessile,linear lanceolate, remotely serrate, Inflorescence verticillaster axillary or terminal bract setacious hairy. Calyx tube erect, corolla white, bilabiate nutlets oblong brown rounded at apex.

Distribution: Common weed.

Parts used: Whole plant.
Uses:

Leaves are used to cure fever and urinary infection. The root and leaves 2:2 pieces 3 inches long and 2 to 4 teaspoonful of turmeric powder mixed with a little water is given to cure stomach pain.

180. Leucus cephalotus Spreng.: B&O.750; Syst.ii.743; DC.Prodr. xii.532; Wall.Cat.2043; Fl. Ind.,iii.10; L.capitata Desf in Mem.Mus.,xi,8,t,4.

Family : Lamiaceae
Local name : Yanang (Kh)

Botanical character : An erect herb 0.30 to 0.50 m with 4 grooved patently hairy stem. Elliptic lanceolate, remotely crenately terminal, being usually surmounted by a pair of leaves. Whorl 2 to 4 cm diam closely invested by a large rather membranous lanceolate or elliptic or acuminate bract 1 to 1.4 cm long which are rigidly ciliate and with a fees stiff hairs on the back.
Distribution : Common.
Parts used : Leaves.

Uses:

Juice of the leaf mixed with honey is taken in cough. The aqueous extracts of the leaf is used in constipation and the tender shoots are used as a pot herb.

181. **Leucus linifolia** Spreng.: Syst. ii. 743; Benth in Wall.

Pl. As. Res. 160; Lab. 617; FHB: iv: 690; Fl. iii: 10; Dalz & Gibbs.

Bomb. Fl. 211.

Family : Lemiaceae

Local name : Dorun phul (As); Yanang (Kh)

Botanical character : Annual erect herb stem pubescent, leaves acute, lanceolate, acute, lanceolate membranous, pubescent; flower - white bilabiate, nutlet, brown obture.

Distribution : All over Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used : Leaves.
Uses:

The juice of leaves is taken for destroying worm and stomach pain. For stomach pain, 3 pieces of root are crushed and the juice is extracted and given to drink.

The leaves are used as vegetable which is bitter in taste.


2540; Tetrantha nitida Roxb; ness in wall.Pl.Asis,Par.ii.67.

Family : Lauraceae

Local name : Zerdong (Kh)

Botanical character : Tree with yellowish wood leaves ob lanceolate and glabrous. Fruit ellepsoid enclosed in cupular perianth.

Distribution : Assam and Eastern Himalayan region.

Parts used : Stem.

Uses:

Wood is used for house building, weaving implements etc.
183. *Litsaea polyantha* Juss.; FBI:v:162; Fl. Ind. iii:821; *Tetrantha macrophylla* Wall.
Cat.162.

**Family** : Lauraceae

**Local name** : Lisu guti (As)

**Botanical character** : A small evergreen tree. Leaves alternate, rarely 3-nerved buds naked. Flowers - small deciduous umbellate or capitate. Parianth lobe ovoid stamen - 9 or 12

**Fruit** - drupe or berry.

**Distribution** : Arunachal and tropical region.

**Parts used** : Bark and leaf.

**Uses**:

Bark and leaf pounded into paste and applied on the wound and ulcers of animals.


**Family** : Arecaceae

**Local name** : Tan, Tokow (As)
Botanical character: Leaves 1 to 1.5 m in diameter, reniformly flabellate glaucous beneath, division very narrow straight, shortly obtusely 2 toothed, drup reniform globose 0.8 to 2 cm in diameter. Spdies 0.5 to 0.6 m. Branches dichotomous, simple or compound spaths 0.5 m woody scarfy. Fruit - clustered small, green, ebracteate calyx - cupular base truncate intruded corolla twice.

Distribution: Wild and cultivated.
Parts used: Leaves, fruits, trunk.

Uses:

The leaves used for thatching purposes, it is most durable. The fruits also chewed in substitute of bettlenut. The trunk is sometimes used as water pipes.

185. Lufa acutangula Roxb.; 396 B&O, Fl.Ind.iii.713; Wall. Cat.6733; DC.Prodr.iii:302; FBI:ii:615.

Family: Cucurbitaceae
Local name: Jinka (As)
Botanical character: An extensive annual climber with orbicular smooth angled stem. Leaves deeply cordate. Flowers panicled or raceme. Sometimes only 2 cm long with glandular bract.

Distribution: All over India.

Parts used: Tendril, fruit.

Uses:
A paste of the tendril is used externally and internally for snake bite.

Fruit is commonly used as vegetable.


Family: Schizaeaceae

Local name: Dheka lota (As), Ahoka (Idu Mish)

Botanical character: A graceful climbing fern. Primary pinnacles bear secondary pinnacles on well grown frond 12 to 30 cm long. Ultimate pinnules shortly stalked. The pectinately lobed with sporangial spikes which are 2 to 0.5 cm long.
Distribution: Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Root stock.

Uses:
The root stock is pounded and orally administered to persons who spit blood and also the plant decoction is taken to check loose bowels.

This plant is also used as an agent in the preparation of country liquor 'Apong'.


Family: Myrsinaceae

Local name: Ramini (Ap); Awnapat (As)

Botanical character: A shrub or small plant found in hilly region only. Leaves elliptic lanceolate or ovate oblong regularly or irregularly serrate dentate, flowers white; fragrant in axillary racemes, fruit a small globose berry pinkish white, succulent when ripe.
Distribution : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used : Fruit, leaves.

Uses:

Fruit edible, both leaves and fruit juice are used as fish poison in hill tracts. The extract is used as insecticide.


Family : Anacardiaceae
Local name : Ama (Kh); Am (As); Pejang (Idu-Mish).

Botanical character : Large evergreen tree with widely spreading branches. Quite glabrous leaves except the panicles leaves crowded at the end of the branches 12 to 20 cm long lanceolate, margin often undulate. Panicles about 30 cm usually tomentose. Flowers - pale yellow, furtile stamen only 1.

Distribution : Common in India.
Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

Fruit is edible, made into pickle, squash etc or eaten raw.

Preparation of dye:

Stem of Curcuma longa and the bark of Mangifera indica is made into paste, then the juice is extracted. The juice gives a permanent yellow dye. Yam is steeped in this juice will never loose its colour in strong sun light also.

Other uses:

Leaves are considered sacred and used in customary ceremonial purposes. Trunk used in manufacturing house building materials and in agricultural implements.

Gum is extracted from the stem which is highly resinous.

Medicine:

From the cotyledous medicine is prepared.

The shell of the seed is used as tobacco box and snuff box by the tribal people.

**Family**: Melastomaceae  
**Local name**: Phutuka (As); Muksaphi (Kh)  
**Botanical character**: Shrub. Stem with long hairs, with prominent nodes and internodes. Lvs - elliptic, oblong. Inf - terminal in clusters of 5 to 6 flowers. Flowers - purple, bract subbulate sepal 5 or 6, petal 5 or 6. Anthers bilobed. Fruit irregularly coriaceous, dehiscent.  
**Distribution**: All over India.  
**Parts used**: Fruit, leaves.  

**Uses**:  
The fruit is eaten by the tribal peoples. A dye is extracted from the seed for cotton fabrics.  
The leaves are pounded and juice is extracted and mixed with water is taken orally for chest pain.

**Family**
Meliaceae.

**Local name**
Nim (As); Mahating (Kh).

**Botanical character**
A tree, leaves 16 to 30 cm long crowded at the end of the branches, glabrous. Flowers 0.6 to 0.5 cm long white, honey scented, petal shortly ciliate ovary 3 celled. Drup oblong 1 to 1.5 cm one celled. Flowers - March to May.

**Distribution**
Throughout India.

**Parts used**
Fruit and trunk.

**Uses:**
The fruit oil is extracted and used for earthen lamps. Agricultural implements are manufactured from the trunk.


**Family**
Chesiaceae

**Local name**
Nahar (As)
Botanical character: Evergreen tree leaves opposite, 
accuminate glabrous of flowers, 
very fragrant calyx 4 in 2 parts. 
Corolla white stamen numerous 
yellow. Fruit ovoid pointed 
1 to 4 seeded.

Distribution: Common.

Parts used: Flowers, trunk.

Uses:

3 to 4 flowers of this plant dried up and grounded 
into powder and mixed with water is given to patient 
suffering from dysentery twice a day until cured.

The flower powder with honey is used in bleeding 
piles for quick recovery of sufferers.

1140; Roxb.Fl.Ind.iii.376.

Family: Rutaceae

Local name: Liyanna (Kh)
Botanical character: Un-armed tree, leaves imparipinate, leaflet alternate. Flowers in large corymbose panicle, calyx cupular 3 to 5 toothed ovary - 5 celled.

Distribution: Tropical Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Flower.

Uses:

Flowers should be boiled and the decoction used for placental disorder.


Family: Nyctaginaceae

Local name: Godhuli Gopal (As)

Botanical character: Much branched tall herb. Flowers involucrat, bloom in the evening, yellow, crimson.

Distribution: Wild or cultivated.

Parts used: Leaf.

Uses:

The leaf paste is used to mature and resolve boils etc. The leaf juice is also known to be useful in healing wound.
194. **Mollugo stricta** Linn.; Syn. *M. pentaphylla* Linn.;

**B&0:48**

**Family**: Aizoaceae

**Local name**: Lansing nam (Kh); Ipli (Mish)

**Botanical character**: A slender small herb. 0.5 to 2 m high with grooved and angled, usually very much branched erect stem and opposite fascicled or pseudo whorled leaves 1 to 3 cm long. Flowers - minute greenish or white in slender dichasia panicles or uniforms scorpoid cymes locucidaly 3 valved, seed several 3 valved.

**Distribution**: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used**: Whole plant.

**Uses**: The plant is pounded into paste and this paste is placed on the fracture of toe.

**Family**

Cucurbitaceae

**Local name**

Titakerala (As)

**Botanical character**

Herbs, climber by means of solitary, spiral, tendrill simple or divided. Leaves alternate, palmately. Flowers - monoecious silky hairs throughout the plant. Yellow flower, sepal united at the base, ovary united, fruit - berry.

**Distribution**

Cultivated and as well as wild.

**Parts used**

Root, fruit.

**Uses:**

The root powder of *M.diocia* along with *M.cochinchinensis* and *Cuminum cyminum* powder in 1:1:1 used in piles. The mixture is placed inside burned fish pieces to be taken by the patient. The same mixture 1:2:2 ratio is given to woman to stop bleeding.
FA: ii: 330; 
BP: i: 380. 

**Family** : Cucurbitaceae.  
**Local name** : Kerala (As).  

**Botanical character** : Herbs, climber. Flowers yellow sepal united. Ovary united inferior. Fruit a berry entirely succulent.  

**Distribution** : Cultivated as well as wild.  

**Parts used** : Root and fruit.  

**Uses:**  
The root powder with *Momordica cochinsinensis* and *Cuminum cyminum* seed powder in 1:1:1 is used in piles. The mixture inside burned fish pieces to be taken by patient and the mixture 1:2:2 ratio is also given to woman to stop bleeding.
197. Moringa oleifera Lamk.; FB:ii:45; BP:ii:252; W&A.
   Prodr.178; Wisht.Ill.1.186,
   t.77. Bomb.Fl.314; Wall.Cat.
   5814.

Family : Moringaceae.
Local name : Sajina (As); De-en-crue (Sing).
Botanical character : Medium size tree, wood soft with thick bark brownish grey outside. Leaves tripinnate leaflets 1 to 4 pairs. Flowers axillary panicles, honey scented. Pod reaching upto 45 cm long winged seed.

Distribution : North-East of India.
Parts used : Root, leaves and bark.

Uses:

Used as vegetable. The root and bark are bitter in taste, pungent, alkaline, dried powder used in dental caries. The fresh juice of root bark along with the bark of Azadirachta indica is also used in caries as well as leaf juice.
Murraya exotica Linn.; Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii: 371; FBI: i: 502; Wali Cat. 6338; Twain enum 45; Wight. Ic. t. 94.

Family
- Rutaceae

Local name
- Kaminiphul (As) (Kh)
- Di yeru (Kh) (Sing)

Botanical character
- An evergreen shrub leaves 8 to 10 cm by 3 to 7 cm, shortly stalked.
- Flowers - many in axillary corymb 1 cm across, pure white very fragrant smell. Petal oblong, lanceolate; ovary 2 celled.

Distribution
- Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, South India.

Parts used
- Whole plant.

Uses:

A folklore belief: When Kaminiphul blossoms, the rains come.

This plant is commonly used as hedge.

**Family**  
Rutaceae.

**Local name**  
Noroshingha (As); Ersing (Kh).

**Botanical character**  
A deciduous shortly scented pubescent shrub with brownish bark leaves 12 to 24 cm long petiole slender shortly stalked panicles white. Petal much longer than the calyx, ovary 2 celled styles short. Berry ovoid 0.6 cm diam black when ripe.

**Distribution**  
All over Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used**  
Seed, bark, young shoot.

**Uses:**

Bark and seed are crushed together and juice is extracted. This juice is orally administered to the patient suffering from indigestion and any stomach disorders.

The young shoot is used in pickles mixed with ginger, mango, chilli and garlic.
Beliefs:

Tribal people believe that if there is a piece of *M. koeningii* in hand, he will not suffer any stomach disorder and Ghosts will be kept away from him.


Family: Musaceae

Local name: Banana (Eng); Kas kol (As)

Botanical character: Shrub, erect leaves large glabrous. Lanceolate with prominent midrib and sheathing leaf base. Inflorescence drooping. Lower flower female and uppers are male, bract large. Many flowered deepened bract. Fruit - fleshy capsule.

Distribution: Abundent in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

*Musa* fruit is commonly used as vegetable. Regular use of *M. paradisiaca* and *Bryophyllum pinnatum* leaves in empty stomach cures diabetes.
A small Musa plant is taken and juice extracted from the plant and used 7 days regularly in empty stomach cures diabetes.

About 10 g of Musa fruit mixed with 5 g of Garcinia cowa fruit and 5 cc of Ocimum sanctum leaf juice is given to the patients suffering from blood dysentery at the rate of 2 teaspoonful, 3 times a day until recovery of the patient.


Family : Musaceae.
Local name : Kol (As) (Kh) (Sing).
Botanical character : Stoloniferous stem, shrub, annual with slender pseudostem inflorescence irrect, fruits bright pink hairy.
Distribution : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used : Fruit, stem.

Uses:

Stem juice is given in dysentery and also used for clothing of blood in cut injury.

The ripe fruits are commonly used as edible fruits.

Family; Rubiaceae

Local name; Tunberh (Ap)

Botanical character; A handsome erect or scandent shrub, sometimes small tree. Leaves elliptic or oblong or ovate. Flowers in terminal eymes. Tubular funnel shaped. Yellowish green, outside and orange red with one calyx lobe occasionally becoming white foliaceous berries sub-globose or ovoid.

Distribution; Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used; Leaves and flowers, root.

Uses:

Leaves and flowers are boiled with water and concentrated. Used with honey for cough relief. Roots are used in treatment of white leprosy.
203. **Myrsine semiserrata** Wall.; FBI:iii:511; Roxb.Fl.Ind.ed. Carey & Wall.ii.293; Don.Prodr. 106.

Family: Myrsinaceae
Local name: Singgun (Ap) (Ad)

Botanical character: A shrub or small tree. Leaves lanceolate, sharply toothed towards the tip, rarely entire fruit globose, bluish or pinkish purple when ripe.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Fruit.

**Uses:**

The ripe fruit is used as laxative and its ointment used against ring worm and other skin infection.

204. **Nasturtium hyperticum** Ham.; FBI:i:595; Wall.Cat.4252, Miq.Fl.Ind.Bod.1,pt.1,797.

Family: Brassicaceae
Local name: Yanglu (Tik)
Botanical character: A climbing shrub, tuberous root, leaves membranous, cordate, ovate flower desiduous racemes.

Distribution: Wild in hilly region.
Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
Leaves used as vegetable with fish specially by the Monpa tribe.


Family: Brassicaceae
Local name: Bansariah (As)

Botanical character: Small herb, leaves simple alternate sometimes toothed, serrated margin. Inflorescence raceme with bisexual flower regular cruciform corolla, yellow coloured pot short cyllindrical minute.

Distribution: Common, road side.
Parts used: Whole plant.
Uses:

The plant is used for sinus and bleeding from nose. The leaves are ground roasted and the juice is extracted and kept in a bottle. The vapour is inhaled - regularly twice or thrice a day gives relief and cures sinus. The seed powder is used as mild laxative and for asthmatic troubles.


Fl. Ind. 647; Fl. Ind. 247; FBI: is:116.

**Family:** Nymphaeaceae

**Local name:** Podum (As)

**Botanical character:** Herb with milky juice and stout creeping root stock. Leaves broad orbiculate. Flower large, spirocyclic pink or white. Aquatic plant.

**Distribution:** Both wild and cultivated in north east region.

**Parts used:** Leaf, flower, rhizome.

Uses:

The leaf paste is applied on forehead for relaxation of headache. The paste of seed used in stomach disorder.
The rhizome is much valued in preparing pickles. The flowers are invariably used in all forms of worship and other ceremonies.

207. *Nerium indicum* Mill.; FBI:iii:655

Var. *N. odorum* Soland. Hort.

Ked. ed. 1, v. 1, 297; Wall. Cat. 1624;

FBI:iii:655.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Apocynaceae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Local name</td>
<td>Ronga korobhi (As)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distribution</td>
<td>North-east region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parts used</td>
<td>Root.</td>
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**Uses:**

The root paste is a powerful repelent and is applied on ring worm. Taken internally is poisonous.

208. *Nerium odorum* Soland.; Fl. As. 3. 260

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Apocynaceae</th>
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</table>
Local name : Rakta karabi (As).

Peren, nang-ber-phui (Kh)

Botanical character : An erect beautiful evergreen shrub, 4-12 cm by 1-2 cm linear lanceolate leaves. Flower 3 cm across or more fragrant, rosy in terminal cymes. Calyx divided nearly to the base corolla tube 1 to 1.4 cm long funnel shaped hairy within seed linear 0.4 cm long.

Distribution : Planted as ornamental plant.

Parts used : Flower.

Uses:

Flower is used in various religious festivals.


Roxb.Corr.Pl.iii.41, t.41, t.246;

Fl.Ind.iii.84; DC.Prodr.xi:680.

Family : Solanaceae

Local name : Bonsori (Ap)

Botanical character : An annual erect herb, leaves ovate, lanceolate, lobed coarsely toothed, flowers campanulate, blue or light
purple, axillary, fruit a globose berry enclosed in an angled calyx. Seed many.

Distribution: Rare, only in river bed.
Parts used: Leaves, seed.

Uses:

The leaf juice is used for killing louse. The seed oil has insecticidal properties so its extract is used for killing house fly.

210. *Nicotiana tobacum* Linn.; Gaertn. Fruct. 1. 264, t. 55; Lamk. Ill. t. 113; Wall. Cat. 2645; FBI; iv: 245.

Family: Solanaceae
Local name: Dhopat (As) (Sing) & (Kh)

Botanical character: A herbaceous plant. Leaves large oblong or elliptic, base cuneate, corymb cuneate; Corymb compound, Ultimate branches short, calyx teeth triangular - lanceolate. Corolla linear funnel shaped. Capsule 0.5 cm.

Distribution: Under cultivated condition.
Parts used: Leaves.
**279**

**Uses:**

Used in various ways. Leaves are dried on sun light then made into small pieces. This is smoked as cigarette or in pipes or chewed with betel leaves.

211. *Nyctanthes abor-tristris* Linn.; B&0.526

**Family** : Verbenaceae

**Local name** : Sewali (As)

Doni-lar-nepam (Tik)

**Botanical character** : A small tree with usually drooping 4 angular branchlets. Toothed acute or sub-acute leaves 6-12 cm long and fragrant flower 1.4 to 2 cm diam which open in the evening and drop next morning. Capsule 0.75 to 2 cm diam, 0.4 cm thick.

**Distribution** : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used** : Seed, leaves, root.

**Uses:**

Seeds are used in perfumery and the orange lobes are used for dyeing. The leaves are sometimes used in polishing wood.

The root is eaten. The leaves are eaten as vegetable by the Nocte tribe.

**Family**: Nymphaeaceae

**Local name**: Kamal (As)

**Botanical character**: Large aquatic herb with creeping root stock. Flowers large white floating on long petioles. Sepal 4, petal numerous, inner one transformed into stamens. Many celled avary with small seed enclosed in fleshy soccate arillus. Fruit - spongy berry.

**Distribution**: All over India.

**Parts used**: Flower, tuber.

**Uses**: The tubers are used as food and medicine. The capsule and seed are used as vegetable. Flowers are used for decoration and worshipping.


**Family**: Lamiaceae

**Local name**: Bon tuloshi (As)
Botanical character: An erect much branched, strongly scented herb 16 to 36 cm high, pubescent stem, hairy at nodes. Leaves ovate, entire linear. Flowers close racemes. Flower bilipped, lower lip whiter longer than the upper lip. Pedicillate.

Distribution: West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
Leaves pounded into paste and applied to forehead relieves head ache.

214. Ocimum sanctum Linn.; Fl.As.iii:500; Fl.Ind.iii.14; Wall.Cat.2716; Bomb.Fl.204; FBI:iv:607.

Family: Lamiaceae
Local name: Tuloshi (As)

Botanical character: Scented perennial herb, stem purplish, lower part woody. Leaves - elliptic, oblong,
Fls - dichasial cymes purplish
Nutlet - sub globose, oblong,
slightly compressed, red brown.

Distribution: Throughout the State.
Parts used: Leaves, stem.

Uses:

Leaf juice with honey cures cough. In worshipping,
leaves are used. Stem cut into pieces and beads are
prepared to be worn as a chain around the neck is said
to be sacred.

*O.comiculata* Linn.; Fl.Del.93,1963; Fl.Nong.1:
98:1968.

Family: Oxalidaceae
Local name: Tengeshi shak (Kh) (As)

Botanical character: A perennial slender herb, native
plant, bulb ovate, leaves
trifoliate, leaflet broadly
deltoid flowers violet in umbells.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
The leaves of the plant is used as vegetable which is
helpful for gastric ulcers. It is also used as tonic.
216. *Oxalis sensitiva* (Linn) Roxb.: *Fl. Ind*: ii: 457

*Family* : Oxalidaceae  
*Local name* : Amrul (Kh)  
*Botanical character* : Small herb, leaves umbellate irritated of touching, leaflets 10-14 pairs oblong upperside glabrous or hairy. Flowers many umbellate yellow.  
*Distribution* : Common.  
*Parts used* : Whole plant.  
*Uses*:  
It is considered to be a tonic. The plant crushed and mixed with butter is applied to wound and boils.

*Family* : Bignoniaceae  
*Local name* : Arlu (Ap); Vatghila (As)  
*Botanical character* : A small medium size deciduous tree upto 12 m in height leaf pinnate, bi-pinnate or tripinnate. Leaflets ovate or elliptic. Flowers in
large, erect racemes, purple, fleshy capsule, large, flat, sword shaped. Valved woody many, thin broad silvery wing.

Distribution: Rare. In hills only.
Parts used: Root and seed.

Uses:
The root bark used as tonic and useful in diarrhoea and dysentery; boiled in sesamum oil is recommended for diarrhoea. Seeds are used as purgative. The fresh juice is used in stomach and head aches.

218. Osbeckia chinensis Benth; FBI:ii:515; Fl.Ind.ii,224;
DC.Prodr.iii:141; O.anqustifolia.
Don.Prodr.221, DC.Prodr.iii.142;
Wall.Cat.4067.

Family: Melastomaceae
Local name: Handisanba (Ap)

Botanical character: A small shrub, leaves lanceolate to oblong, bristly on both surfaces flowers purple or pure white in terminal clusters, capsule ovoid, suddenly narrowed to a neck seed numerous.
Distribution: In hilly region, specially in Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
The dried leaf powder is used for tooth ache by the people of Arunachal Pradesh. The roots are useful for cough relief.


Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: Bhebelilota (As)

Botanical character: Slender foetid climber, leaves opposite, elliptic ovate, flower greenish purple, fruit ellipsoid, reddish, compressed with broad wing.

Distribution: In the Himalayan region, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: All parts except root.

Uses:
About 250 cc of juice extract from the leaves is given to patient suffering from diarrhoea.
Shoots are used as vegetable with fish. Root ash is used in skin disease.

Decoction of the leaves with the seed of *Ricinus communis* is given in body pain.


Family : Pandanaceae
Local name : Keteki (As)

Botanical character : Large shrub, bushy roots from the lower part of the stem. Leaves confluent, closely imbricated in 3 spiral rows round the tips of the branches - spinous. Flowers male and female in terminal racemes in different plants. Fruits like pineapple, orange in colour. Rich yellow pulp when ripe. Seed - one oblong smooth. Flowers are deeply fragment.

Distribution : Common in marshy deep forest.
Parts used : Whole plant.
Uses:

Perfume is prepared from the flower. Drupes are eaten by tribes.

Mats and baskets are prepared from the leaves.

Roots boiled in oil is used in rheumatism.


Fl.Ind:ii:571; W&A.Prodr.17;

Wall.Cat.8118.

Family: Papaveraceae

Local name: Afing (Kh) (Sing)

Opium (Eng)

Botanical character: Annual herb with milky juice, leaves lobed, capsule stalked 2 cm in diam, glabrous, stigmatic ray 5-12. Seed white or black.

Distribution: Largely cultivated as cold weathered crops.

Parts used: Flower, seed, latex, leaves.

Uses:

From this plant, the tribal people extract Kani (opium) and used extensively as masticatory on bamboo hookah. Opium is given to patients suffering from dysentery.
Seeds are used with spices in the preparation of meat and chicken. The decoction of capsule or paste is used in swelling and ulcers.

Opium is used to relieve pain and induce sleep.

221. **Passiflora foetida** Linn.; Bot. Soc. Beng. 1949. 3. 57.

**Family**: Passifloraceae

**Local name**: Ten nagju (Sing)

**Botanical character**: A herbaceous climber omitting a foetid smell. Leaves - alternate 3 lobed flowers with an epicalyx of pinnatified bracteoles cut up into gland tipped. Fruit globose upto 3 cm in diameter, hairy.

**Distribution**: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Eastern Himalaya.

**Parts used**: Fruit and leaves.

**Uses**: The fruit is used in asthma by the tribal people (Mishmi) and the leaves are used as dressing material for wounds.

**Family**

Chinconaceae

**Local name**

Kookoorachura (Sing)

**Botanical character**

Shrub 0.5 to 1.2 m, calyx tube ovate, limb 4 toothed, teeth minute, acute, leaves opposite oval - oblong, tapering at the base petioled, corymb terminal and from the upper axils, stamen 4 or 5 twice the length of the corolla. Flowers white drups globose, 2 celled.

**Distribution**

Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bengal and other part of the State.

**Parts used**

Root and fruit.

**Uses:**

The bitter root juice with ginger extract and rice water is given in visceral obstruction and dropsy.

The fruit is made into pickles. Knife handles are also made from the roots.
223. *Phlogocanthus curviflorus* Nees.; Fl.0.701; FBI:4:510,1885; Fl.As.3:442,1939; BF:2:609,1903.

**Family**: Acanthaceae

**Local name**: Dhopat tita (As); Mesaki (Kh)

**Botanical character**: A shrub 1.5 to 3 m tall with large dark green glossy leaves and terminal tuft of dark green flowers. All part of the stem villously tomentose and densely pubescent. Bracts and bracteoles linear, calyx 1 cm with setaceous segments. Corolla 1 to 1.3 cm long with broad tube tomentose.

**Distribution**: Eastern Himalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

**Parts used**: Flower.

**Uses**: Flowers of the plant are dried and used as curry and fresh flowers are used as antiworm along with honey.

224. *Phlogocanthus thyrsiflorus* Nees.; Fl.As.3.443.

**Family**: Acanthaceae

**Local name**: Titaphul (As); Dieng-soh-ja-buid (Kh)
Botanical character: An evergreen shrub 8 ft high. Branchlet quadrangular. Leaves 12 to 28 by 3 to 10 cm, oblanceolate, elliptic oblong, acute, acuminate, entire, inflorescence 20 to 30 cm long pubescent, bract pubescent 10 to 14 cm long, linear, apiculate, caducous, calyx pubescent, 0.8 cm long, corolla 1 to 1.6 cm capsule upto 3 cm long dilated at top, seed 12 to 14.

Distribution: Common in the Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Parts used: Inflorescence.

Uses: Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable.


Family: Poaceae

Local name: Ekora (As); Law nang soh (Kh)
Botanical character: A very large and tall grass upto 7 m with rather close jointed hollow stem, spreading widely by means of stolons. Leaves - distichous, linear, lanceolate, ligulate. Inflorescence a large decompound panicles 15-60 cm long by 10-40 cm broad. Silky hairs at base. Spikelets several flowered, 1.1 to 1.8 cm long. Lower glume oblong lanceolate membranous.

Distribution: Very common in wet places and on hills also.

Parts used: Culms.

Uses:
The culms used for the preparation of house wall.

226. *Phyllanthus fraternus* Webster. ; FBI:v:298

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Bonamlakhi (As)
Sieng sieng (Kh)
Botanical character: A herb upto 10 cm in height, occurring in winter, stem angular leaves - distichous, elliptic oblong or linear flowers yellowish greenish, male flower 1 to 3 female in solitary capsules, depressed globose, smooth.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The herb is bitter in taste. It is used in stomach troubles as in diarrohoea and dysentery. The root is used in jaundice. The root is boiled with milk and taken in digestive troubles. The leaf paste is used in swelling wound.

227. Phyllanthus niruri (Linn) Roxb., F1.Ind:iii:659,1832;
   Sp.Pl.981,1753; FBI:v:298,1887;
   BP:ii:701,1903; Fl.Delhi.320,
   1963.

Family: Euphorbiaceae

Local name: Sāda hayumoni (Sing)
             Kanchucee (Kh)
Botanical character: Annual, erect, branches herbaceous. Leaves elliptic, entire glabrous, flowers axillary, male flowers minute 2 or 3 with one longer pedicelled, female in each axil terminating in three transverse anthers - flowers minute, greenish.

Distribution: Common in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Root & young shoot, leaves.

Uses:

The root, leaves and young shoots are used medicinally as divertic to promote urination.

The decoction of the root is given in jaundice. Leaf decoction is given in dysentery. Half ounce of leaf ground up and mixed with milk given in the morning and evening for a few days will completely cure jaundice.

Family: Solanaceae
Local name: Tiparia (Ap), (Mish)
Botanical character: An erect branching densely villose. Leaves ovate, acuminate, flowers with large purple spots near the base within berry globose, 2-3 cm in diameter. Enclosed in the inflated calyx. Seeds are small.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, North-East Region.
Parts used: Leaves.
Uses: The leaf juice is used in abdominal disorders of pregnant woman.

Picea smithiana Lamb.; Im. iii, t. 88; Wall. Cat. 6063; Fl. As. Rar. ii. 246; P. morinda Link Linneaeae. xv, 522; FBI: v. 653.

Family: Pinaceae
Local name: Dhup (Mon), (Ap)

Botanical character: A tall tree grown in high altitude. Branches whorled. Spreading or drooping with slender pendulous branchlets dark brownish grey, leaves dark green spreading all round the shoots. Needles like 3.5 cm long. Male flower monoecious, female cone solitary terminal ripe cone cylindrical, ovoid dark brown.

Distribution: Assam, North-East State's.

Parts used: Inflorescence and leaves.

Uses:
The raw leaves and branches are burnt and the smoke used to drive away evil spirits and welcome the holy ones. The cones are used to decorate the house of Mishmis and Monpa tribe.

230. Piper betle Linn.: Fl.As;iv;35; Roxb.Fl.Ind.ii.158; Ed.Carey & Wall,1160; Dalz & Gibs. Bomb. Fl.Suppl.89; Wall.Cat.6652; FBI:v;85.

Family: Piperaceae
Local name: Pan (As); Maya (Kh)

Botanical character: A creeper. Leaves elliptic 8-10 by 5-9 cm acuminate glabrous leaves. Petiole 4-5 cm long. Flowers in catkin. Fruit minute.

Distribution: Cultivated.
Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:

Leaves are chiefly used as masticatory with bettlenut fruit. Root is used in birth control. Oil extract is used to relieve congestion and as anti septic. Leaf extract removes constipation.

Used in sorceries with bettlenut. Leaf is used in all religious ceremonies and in magic or witchcraft.

Some tribal people read the future from the betel leaves.

231. *Piper longum* Linn.: Fl. As. iv: 34; Sp. Pl. 29; FBI: v: 83;
DC in Prodr. xvi. 1: 350; Wall. Cat. 6640; Fl. Ind. Bat. t, 2, 440.

Family: Piperaceae

Local name: Bon pan (Kh); Aunipan (As); Yaphongneng (Sing).
Botanical character: An aromatic herb trailing on ground or climbing on tree. Leaves ovate acuminate, membranous male spikes slender yellow. Flowers dioecious. Fruiting spiny, fleshy.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Leaves, root.

Uses: As condiments. Contain some volatile oil and the resinous properties have stimulating effect. Root is used in stomach ache.


Family: Piperaeaceae

Local name: Jaluk (As)

Botanical character: A root climber, leaves 6-12 by 2-6 cm, ovate lanceolate, broadly ovate elliptic, acuminate, membranous, dark green, glaucous beneath, spine long slender pendulous. Fruit red globose.
Distribution : Under cultivation.
Parts used : Seed and root.

Uses:

Seed chiefly used as condiments.
Root and seed pounded together is given in stomach and any other pain.


Family : Piperaceae
Local name : Pohoûnua (As)

Botanical character : A glabrous erect herb. Leaves elliptic 4-8 by 2-4 ovate lanceolate, acuminate, glabrous. Petiole 4 to 10 cm long, long spike solitary, flowers dioecious. Fruit spiny dense, cylindric.

Distribution : North-East States.
Parts used : Whole *aerial* portion.

Uses:

Chiefly used as condiments.

Family: Apocynaceae

Local name: Gulanch (As)

Botanical character: Small tree with latex leaves, large deciduous, alternate, nerve numerous. Flowers showy, scented calyx perigynous, glandular, corolla salver shaped, corona inside corolla, seed winged albumen fleshy.

Distribution: Commonly cultivated.

Parts used: Milky latex and flowers.

Uses:

The milky latex is used for purgative purposes but in small quantities. The latex in larger doses is used for abortion when introduced into the vagina.

Flowers are used in festivals and other auspicious function.

**Family**
Plumbaginaceae

**Local name**
Sem nang phui (Sing)

**Botanical character**
Under shrub stem glabrous round, leaves ovate, inflorescence cymes, glandular, flower white calyx gland dotted, capsule 5 valvate.

**Distribution**
Rare.

**Parts used**
Root.

**Uses:**

The root is used in permanent sterilization and indigestion. The root is made into a paste and after wrapping a thin cloth around the neck, apply the paste over the cloth so that the paste do not touch the skin directly. The paste is kept for a day and the indigestion is cured. This treatment is done by the Khampti people.

*Plumbago rosea* is said to be more effective than *P. zeylanica*.

The root is fried in husk, 3 g of fried root taken orally for 5 days after menstruation causes permanent sterilization.
236. *Polyalthia longifolia* Benth & HK.;

Family: Annonaceae

Local name: Deodar (As), (Kh)

Botanical character: Evergreen tree with lanceolate leaves, acuminate shining undulate leaves.

Distribution: In Himalayan region and foothills.

Parts used: Trunk.

Uses:

The Khampti people makes idols from the trunk. Plant is said to be sacred to the Buddhist and planted near Gompha.

Trunk is also used for manufacturing furniture.

109, 1885 in part; Gae in RBSI 2: 401 & 425, 1903; Rao & Rabha in Bull of BSI 8 (3&4) 301: 1966; Fl. Ind: v:39; 1886.

**Family:** Polygonaceae

**Local name:** Bihlongoni (As)

**Botanical character:** Herb erect. Leaves - entire, alternate, membranous. Flowers hermaphrodite small in panicle. Bracteous - ochyrate 4-5 stamen, 5-8 perigynous, filament filiform, anther two celled ovary compressed trigonous, ovule solitary styles 2 or 3 free slightly connate below. Stigma capitate. Fruit - a compressed trigonous nutlets.

**Distribution:** In low lying areas of Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used:** Inflorescence, leaves.

**Uses:**

Inflorescence is pasted and applied on ring worm. Some people use the plant as pot herb vegetable.

Family : Polygonaceae  
Local name : Bīhlogonì (As)

Botanical character : A stout erect annual herb upto 1.5 m tall, marshy habitant. It grows gregoriously near channel or tank bed, rooting at nodes. Root stock woody, leaves : lanceolate or linear lanceolate. Flowers - pink or white paniculate racemes, nuts - brownish.

Distribution : Common.  
Parts used : Shoot.

Uses:  
Young shoots are cooked as vegetables. The juice of herb along with other ingredients is used for pneumonia. The root stock is also used in piles and jaundice.


Family : Polygonaceae  
Local name : Yanna pani (Tik)
Botanical character: A tall hairy, much branched annual herb and undershrub, leaves large, broad ovate, flowers white, bright, pink or rose in long dense spike.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Leaves.

Uses:
The herb is used as tonic. The concentrated infusion is used in fish poisoning.

240. Portulaca oleracea Linn.; Roxb. Fl. Ind. ii:463; W&A. Prod. 356; Royle. iii. 221; FBI:1.246; ED P 117-9; DC.L.Orlng; Pl.Cult.69.

Family: Portulacaceae

Local name: Dukhia khutora (As)
Malbhog sak (As)

Botanical character: Annual herbacious, diffuse, leaves scattered entire, reniform. Fleshy, axils and joints naked yellow capsule and seed numerous.
Distribution: Wild.
Parts used: Ariel portion.

Uses:

Given as cooling agent in fever. Paste is prepared from the plant and applied over the forehead relieves pain and induces rest and sleep.


Family: Araceae
Local name: Kukura thengia (Kh)

Botanical character: A much branched climber, leaves variable, ovate, elliptic or lanceolate, spathes cymbiform, cuspidate, green, spadix yellow, stipulate globose ovoid oblong.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur.
Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:
The paste of the whole plant used as bone joining medicine and also pain killer used extensively on affected area.

**Family** : Urticaceae  
**Local name** : Kaw-ki Dieng (Kh)  
**Botanical character** : A large shrub, stender branches, leaves alternate 2-12 by 1-4 cm, lanceolate, ovate, acuminate, dark green pale yellow, stamen usually 4.  
**Distribution** : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.  
**Parts used** : Inflorescence.  
**Uses**: Inflorescence extensively used as vegetable.

243. **Pseudostachyum polymorphum** Munro.; in Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvi (1868) 142; Fl. As. v:13.  

**Family** : Poaceae  
**Local name** : Tabo (Mish); Bah (Kh); Kako bah (As)
Botanical character: A large shrubby bamboo with single culms from a long creeping, jointed rhizome. Culms 17 m tall, thick walled, smooth, nodes are swollen internodes 22 cm long 35 mm diameter glaucous at first, afterwards dark green. Leaves - oblong, lanceolate, unequally rounded at the base. Inflo - large leafy panicle, spikelets small 5 mm long with 1 fertile floret.

Distribution: Common in Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Culms.

Uses:
The culms are used for house walling and from this plant different water carrying and food preserving tube is made out.

244. *Psidium guayava* Linn.; Benth. Fl. Hong. 120; FBI:ii:468;
Kurz in J. As. Soc. Beng. xivi (1877).

Family: Myrtaceae

Local name: Modhuriam (As); (Kh)
Botanical characters:
A small tree pubescent on the young branches. Leaves with short petioles, ovate or oblong, acuminate, peduncle axillary petal broad 1 cm in diameter white. Fruit - globose pear shaped.

Distribution:
Wild as well as cultivate.

Parts used:
Fruit, leaves.

Uses:
Fruits are edible and rich in vitamin 'C'. 5-6 leaves of Guava boiled in a glass of water and the decoction given to patients suffering from dysentery.

The shoot of Guava and Pineapple shoot are pounded with sugar candy and juice is extracted and given to patient suffering from round worm and stomach pain of children.

The foul odour of mouth can be removed by chewing Guava shoot. The trunk is used in making Dhenki (rice grinding implement).

**Family** : Fabaceae

**Local name** : Sugantha kantak  
  or  
  Lota kasturi (Kh), (Sing)

**Botanical character** : Herbaceous erect, 2 feet leaves simple, roundish ovate, toothed, raceme dense, short spikelike on long axillary solitary peduncles, pedicels shorter than calyx. Sepal 5, legume one seeded indiscent, flowers violet coloured.

**Distribution** : Common in Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used** : Seed.

**Uses**:  
Seed is used in stomach complaints. They are also used in cases of leprosy and other skin diseases externally with oil.
246. *Pueraria tuberosa* DC.; FBI:ii:197; DC.Prodr.ii.240; Wall.Cat.535; W&A. Prodr.205, 449; Bomb.Fl.67; Fl.Ind.iii,303.

**Family**
- Papilionaceae

**Local name**
- Nam pui nam (Tk), (Sing)

**Botanical character**

**Distribution**
- North-East region.

**Parts used**
- Whole plant.

**Uses:**

The plant paste is used in boils and ulcers. The fruit of the plant pounded into paste and juice is extracted and this juice is administered orally in swelling of the body.
Punica granatum Linn.; Roxb.Fl.Indi;ii:409; Sp.Pl.676; DC.Prodr.iii.3; Roxb.Hort.Beng. 38; Wall.Cat.3659.

Family: Punicaceae (Myrtaceae)

Local name: Dalim (As)

Botanical character: Tree 5 to 7 m. Leaves opposite oblong, lanceolate, calyx 5 cleft. Petal 5; fruit - globose crowned by the limb of calyx, seed numerous, covered with pulvini?4cid pulp; flowers nearly sessile, scarlet.

Distribution: Cultivated and wild.

Parts used: Fruit, leaves.

Uses:

Punica fruit is edible. The rinds are chewed in case of diarrhoea. The rinds should be chewed 4 times a day.

Dye is prepared with leaves of Garcinia cowa and Piper bettle.
Randia ulicinosa DC.; 432 B&O; DC.Prodr.iv.386; W&A.
Prodr.398; Wall.Cat.8295; Roxb.
Fl.Ind.i:712; FBI:iii:118.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: Penang ilu (Mish)

Botanical character: A small tree or a shrub with thick branchlets. Leaves - large, oblong, obovate 4-16 cm by 2-8 cm. Flowers numerous pure white solitary 2-4 cm diam or the males corymbose hypanthodium with short calyx together 1 to 1.2 cm long. Sepal 5-7 very broad obtuse. Berry - large ellipsoid 4 to 5 cm long.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Fruit.

Uses:

The boiled fruit is given in cough and dysentery.
The fruit is a favourite vegetable for the tribal people.
249. **Ranunculus sclaratus** Linn.; Sp.Pl.1753; FBI:i:19;
FA:i:8; F:Ind:2:671; BP:i;
125; Fl.Delhi.50, 1963.

**Family**: Ranunculaceae

**Local name**: Bondhoniya (As)

**Botanical character**: An erect glabrous weed. Leaves usually 3 parlit segment, cuneate and variously lobed, cauline disected. Flowers - numerous terminating the branchlets, yellow, receptacle hairy.

**Distribution**: Riverbank and on shady places.

**Parts used**: Whole plant.

**Uses**:

The fresh plant is poisonous. The tribal people use this plant as food poison with *Deeris ferruginea* Benth to kill their enemies. The plant is poisonous to cattle also.

250. **Rauwolfia serpentina** (L) Benth & Kurz.;

FBI:iii:632,1881; Santapau in RBSI 16(1):166,1953; Fl.As.3:251:1939;
Fl.Delhi, 211,1968.
Family: Apocynaceae
Local name: Sarpadanti (As)

Botanical character: A small glabrous shrub, leaves 3-4 whorled. Flowers in umbeliform cymes. Sepal 5, petals 5. Fruit of 2 distinct or connate drup like ripe carpels one seeded.

Distribution: In deep forest of North-East region.

Parts used: Root.

Uses:

Root infusion, reduces blood pressure. Decoction helps to increase uterine contraction.

Also, use to control and reduce hypertension.


Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local name: Era (As)

Distribution: North-East States.

Parts used: Leaves, seed, root and petiole.

Uses:

Medicinal:

Piper bettle seed and root of *R. communis* used for prevention of child birth.

For ear pain, the petiole of the leaf warmed gently then the hot air blown by mouth in one side and other side placed at the ear end. The blown air cures the internal pain of ear.

Juice of *R. communis* seed, cures waist pain. Also, the warmed leaf placed on the waist and repeatedly cures waist pain.

Endi silk worm depend on this plant. Castor oil is prepared from the seed.

**Family**: Acanthaceae  
**Local name**: Ranag ilu (Mish)

**Botanical character**: A procumbent branched herb with strigulose stems 12 to 24 cm and rather small lanceolate leaves 0.6 to 3 cm long. Flowers 0.6 cm blue. Capsule 0.5 to 6 cm minutely thinly hairy.

**Distribution**: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

**Parts used**: Whole plant.

**Uses**: Plant is eaten by the tribal people as pot vegetable.


**Family**: Caesalpiniaeae  
**Local name**: Asoka (As)

**Botanical character**: Tree with alternate pinnate leaves. Leaflets up to 6 pairs. Flowers orange yellow pink with age. Pods black with white.
Distribution: Common in North-East region. Domesticated.

Parts used: Bark, seeds and leaves.

Uses:

Bark infusion used as anti-septic wash. Flowers pounded and administered in excessive menstrual flow, diabetes and syphilis.

Seed pounded and given in hot water for urinary disorder.

Bark used in dyspepsis, dysentery, colic pain, piles and urine trouble.

Leaf juice used as blood purifier and relieve stomach pain.

Juice of bark should be administered in uterus disease.

254. Semecarpous anacardium Linn.; Fl.ii:83; W&A.Prodr.1:168;
FBI:ii:35; Anacardium trifolium Lamk.iii,t,208; A.ofticinaurum Gaertn.

Family: Anacardiaceae
Local name: Semamsam edi (Mish)

Botanical character: A tree, leaves alternate simple entire coriaceous, flowers - small polygamous or dioecious. Petal 5-6 inbricate, disk broad annular. Stamen 5-6, ovary unicellular, stamen two style 3, stigma sub elavate - ovule solitary. Fruit a firm drup. Seed pendulous fleshy.

Distribution: Rare.

Parts used: Seed.

Uses:

Seeds are edible. Seed oil is extracted and used internally in cold and cough. It is also applied to the tip of the nail to prevent malaria. The oil is also used in the tail of animals to prevent epidemic disease of cattle.


Family: Malvaceae

Local name: Borial (As)
Botanical character: A small herb with hair on branches.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Root.

Uses:

The root of this plant is pounded into paste and the juice extracted and administered to woman to relieve labour pain.


Family: Malvaceae
Local name: Son Borial (As)

Botanical character: A small erect, undershrub, branches rough with stellate hairs. Leaves rhomboid, acute glabrous, stipules linear setaceous, longer than the petiole. Peduncle axillary or clustered at the end of the branches. Flowers - yellow pedicel jointed near base - longer than petiole, seed smooth black.
Distribution: Wild.
Parts used: Root and leaves.

Uses:

The root combined with *Moringa oleifera* root are believed to be repellant of snake. The root powder with the seed of *Cuminum* powder in 1:1 ratio with honey 1:3 ratio is taken internally to help in child birth. The herb is also tied over abdomen for the above purposes. The fresh root and leaves crushed and boiled is used in rheumatism.


Family: Solanaceae
Local name: Bhekuritita (As)

Botanical character: A shrub about 2.5 m tall branches herbacious. Bark smooth, pale brown grey, awed, young part tomentose. Leaves: 2-5 cm long hooked. Flowers bluish purple. Calyx stellate pubescent outside. Fruit globose yellow.
Distribution: Common in garden.
Parts used: Root, shoot, fruit and leaves.

Uses:

For curing appendicites, the leaf and seed are crushed together and juice is extracted in bamboo cylinder. The juice is administered orally to the patient.

The root of *S. indicum* with seeds of *Piper nigrum* are cooked together with salt is given to patients suffering from Gastric trouble and if continued for one month will be cured of all sorts of Gastric troubles.


Family: Solanaceae

Local name: Bilahi (As)
Tasingla (Tik), (Kh), (Sing)

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Fruits.

Uses:
As vegetable widely used. Tomato juice is extracted by pounding and one glass (100 g of juice with 20 g honey) is administered for beautification and health.


Family: Solanaceae
Local name: Latkachu (As), Elam yanang (Sing)

Botanical character: Branched herb with terete stem.
Leaves ovate oblong. Flowers - white, in drooping umbellate panicles, globose yellow, red or black.

Distribution: Common in the Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Leaves, shoots.
Uses:

Leaves and shoots are used as vegetable. Root juice is extracted and given in enlarged liver, piles, dysentery etc. Shoots given in skin disease and decoction of the leaves is laxative. Berries are used in fever, eye disease etc.

260. Solanum xanthocarpum Schrad & Wendl.

Family: Solanaceae
Local name: Kotahi bengana (As)
Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Sub Himalayan region.
Parts used: Root.
Uses:

A mixture of the plant root and *Alternanthera sessiles* DC in water is used in urinary disorder. A paste of root and a few seeds of black piper is applied externally on chest pain.

The leaf juice is used in cold and cough for children. It is also a well known remedy for ring worm.


Family : Asteraceae
Local name : Dodor (As)

Botanical character : An erect branching herb with milky sap. Leaves radical linear lanceolate with round auricles pinnatifled. Flowers - heads yellow almost sessile in close terminal corymbs or clusters. Florets tubular, achenes hairy, papus soft hairy.

Distribution : Common - road side weed.
Parts used : Whole plant.
Uses:

The plant is toxic due to the milky sap. The extract is used by the local people in wounds to relieve pain.


Borreria articularia (L) K.schum in pfam 4:414,1891; Fl.As.3:93, 1939.

Family: Rubiaceae
Local name: Nolagi em (Kh)


Distribution: Rare. On hill slopes of Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The plant pounded into paste is applied on the tooth and gums to remove the worm attack.
263. *Sphaeranthus indicus* Linn.; FBI:iii:275; Sp.Pl.1314;
                          Fl.Ind.iii.446; Bomb.Fl.123.

Family       : Asteraceae
Local name   : Sialnejia

Botanical character : An annual much branched glandular herb, branches ascending with toothed wings. Leaves long sessile, decurrent, obovate oblong, narrowed to the base, dentate serrate. The teeth often bristle, pointed clustered of heads globose of shortly oblong in winged peduncles. Involucral bract ciliate at the apex. Flowers pink or purple. Acheness small.

Distribution  : In Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.
Parts used    : Juice (latex).

Uses:

Plant juice is used as anthelmintic medicine. Due to its bitter taste, usually the juice is recommended with honey. It is also used in indigestion and piles.
264. **Spilanthes acmella** Linn.; Fl.As.3.118.

**Family** : Asteraceae

**Local name**
- Pirazha (Mish)
- Huin (Kh)

**Botanical character**
- An annual tall herb, stem erect and decumbent at base hairy.
- Leaves opposite, ovate, lanceolate, dentate. Flowers - yellow solitary, long peduncled heads.
- Acheness ciliate at the edge.
- Plant with pungent smell.

**Distribution** : Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used** : Leaves.

**Uses:**

The leaves are chewed to relieve tooth ache and infection of the throat and gums. The boiled plants are used in dysentery. The lotion of leaves used in scabies. The root is more purgative.

### Family: Verbenaceae

**Local name:** Sirota (As), (Ap)

**Botanical character:** An erect glabrous annual perennial herb. Leaves oblong elliptic, serrate acute or obtuse. Flowers blue in terminal spike. Capsule pear shaped.

**Distribution:** In hilly region of Arunachal Pradesh.

**Parts used:** Whole plant.

**Uses:**

The herb is most useful against internal worms and venereal disease. The plant is also used in abortion.

---

266. **Sterculia villosa** Roxb.: FA: i: 151, 1934.

**Family:** Sterculiaceae

**Local name:** Asarimbo (Mish)

**Botanical character:** Tree with grey white bark. Leaves 5-7 loobed, crowded at the end of the branches. Flowers pale yellow in panicles, fillicles rusty villous, coriaceous.
Distribution : Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used : Bark.

Uses:

Strong and most durable ropes are manufactured from the twiner and bark.


Family : Fabaceae
Local name : Bon nil (As)
Botanical character : Erect perennial herb. Leaves are composed of leaflets. Racemose inflorescence. Corolla is purple coloured and pod are straight and thinly pubescent.

Distribution : Common in wild state.
Parts used : Whole plant.

Uses:
The root of this plant used in abortion. The root of this plant is introduced through the vaginal passage into the uterus and kept upto 30 minutes will destroy the zygote and bleeding occurs. The juice of Cynodon dactylon
is used for stopping of bleeding. The above abortion is effected upto 2 (two) months of conception.

The leaf juice is used as anthelmintic for children and also a remedy for boils.


Family: Combretaceae

Local name: Hilikha (As), (Kh), (Mish), Manna (Kh)

Botanical character: A large handsome deciduous tree with smooth grey bark and wholeed branches. Leaves large, flower white - star shaped in slender racemes. Fruit with fleshy pericarp and a hard tetra radiate stony seed.

Distribution: Common in North-East under semi domesticated condition.

Parts used: Fruit, trunk.
Uses:

The dried fruit used as laxative. For diarrhoea 5/6 w's seeds of *Terminalia* mixed with equal number of *Piper longum* spike are pounded together administered orally.

In case of loss of appetite, the seed is chewed.

To stop vomiting, the seed powder mixed with honey and taken orally.

For flatulence, 4 or 5 seeds are chewed.

To perform abortion, 6 or 7 fruits pounded into paste and administered orally.


Family: Combretaceae

Local name: Holok (As); Silok (Abor); Dangtal (Kh); Elop (Mish)

Botanical character: A large evergreen tree with pendulous branchlets. Leaves 8 to 18 by 3-6 cm oblong lanceolate, acuminate, petiole thick about 0.5 to 0.9 cm long with 1 to 2 elongated gland
near the top. Flowers 0.5 cm across. Spike slender arranged in ample panicles. Limb of calyx tube expanded, glabrous or nearly so outside, pubescent within. Drup 0.3 cm long yellow.

Distribution: Common in the Lohit district in evergreen forests.

Parts used: Trunk.

Uses:

The trunk is used as timber.

270. *Thespesia lampus* Dalz & Gibs.; B&O.70; FBI:i:345;

*Hibiscus lampus* ear. Diss.iii,154, t.56.F2; DC.Prodr.i:447; Fl.Ind. iii.197; Wall.Cat:1889.

Family: Malvaceae

Local name: Change taya (Kh)

Botanical character: A stout undershrub 1.2 to 1.3 m with palmately 3 lobed or entire
leaves 8 to 10 cm diameter and terminal solitary or 2 to 3 large yellow flower 0.8 to 1 cm diam with crimson centre. Capsule 3 to 5 valved.

Distribution: Wild in forests of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

Parts used: Root.

Uses:

Root is dried and made into powder and paste is used as eye drop to cure white spots on the eye ball of the cattle.


Family: Apocynaceae
Local name: Karabi (As)

Distribution: Wild in hills.
Parts used: Root, latex.

Uses:

Roots are made into paste and applied on ulcers and venereal disease. Decoction of the roots uses as mouth wash in sour mouth and tongue but toxic if swallowed. Latex is applied on boils. Bark bitter, useful in intermittent fevers.


Family: Manispermaceae
Local name: Amoilota


Distribution: Common in tropical forests.
Parts used: Twigs.

Uses:

Twigs of the plant pounded and juice extracted and administered orally to increase the flow of milk of mother.

The twigs pounded into paste and then paste with honey used in liver trouble or liver pain.

**Family**  
Euphorbiaceae

**Local name**  
Chorat (As)

**Botanical character**  

**Distribution**  
Most common in the forest of Lohit district.

**Parts used**  
Leaves, root.

**Uses:**

Leaves are made into paste and applied locally on swelling of hands and feets. The root juice is used for dysentery.

**Family** : Apocynaceae

**Local name** : Anantamul (As)

**Botanical character** : An evergreen perennial twining root, many long, fleshy leaves elliptic acute, base cordate. Petiolate oblong. Flowers in umbellate cymes. Yellow or purple in colour, pedicels filiform with a number of hairy bract. Folicles long tapering to line poine at the apex follicles striate from base.

**Distribution** : In thick forest of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam.

**Parts used** : Root and leaves.

**Uses**: Roots are used for saturn in "Tabiz". The dried powder of leaves and root are used for lowering blood pressure. Leaf powder has emetic properties.

**Family:** Urticaceae  
**Local name:** Chichru (Mish)

**Botanical character:** A robust dioecious herb, stem abundantly armed with stinging hair. Leaves - ovate or lanceolate usually serrate, flowers greenish in axillary cymes.

**Distribution:** Arunachal Pradesh, Assam.

**Parts used:** Whole plant.

**Uses:**

The herb paste is used in rheumatism. The fresh twigs are made into paste and applied as a messaging agent on paralytic patients. The root and seed powder or paste taken internally in severe diarrhoea and intestinal worms.

Family: Asteraceae
Local name: Mechchim chim (Tik), (Sing)

Botanical characters: Annual, leaves oblong, flowers panicled, corolla light purple, cylindrical twice the length of the calyx.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.
Parts used: Young shoot.

Uses:
The decoction of young shoot is used for bathing to stop bleeding after delivery. The shoot should be plucked before sunrise and the man who plucked, should not breath at the time of plucking. The decoction of the plant is also used to induce perspiration in fevers.

277. Vinca rosea Linn.; FBI:iii:640; ADC.Prodr.viii,381; Fl.Ind.ii,i; V.pusilla Murr.in. Act. Goett.1772; 66; t,2,fig.1.

Family: Apocynaceae
Local name: Nayantora (As)
Botanical character: Small evergreen undershrub, annual leaves obovate oblong, glossy, flowers white or pink in axillary pairs. Follicles single slender, seed covered with hair inside the follicles.

Distribution: Cultivated in the garden.

Parts used: Whole plant. Leaves.

Uses:

The plant is used as remedy for diabetes. Infusion of leaves is administered in gonorrhoea. Latex of the plant is used in poisonous insect bite. The juice of the whole plant mixed with honey 2:1 ratio used for the treatment of cancer.


Family: Loranthaceae

Local name: Pran deng arong it (Kh)

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

Plant paste is prepared and applied over the body in hemiplegia.

279. *Vitex negundo* Linn.; Fl.Ind:iii:70; FBI:iv:584; Bomb. Fl.201; Wall.Cat.1744.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local name: Posolia (As)

Botanical character: Tree about 2.2 m, twisted nerves on long petiolate opposite, small blue fragement in panicles.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh (Lohit district).
Parts used: Root, leaves.

Uses:

The decoction of the root is given in typhoid fever. The leaves warmed over gentle fire is applied on sprains and rheumatism. The leaves are boiled in water for bathing after child birth. The juice of the leaves is used in hair growth.

280. *Vitis quadrangularis* Wall.: FBI:i:645; FI.Ind:i:40;

W&A.prodr:135; Wight.Ic,t,51;

*Cessus edulin* Dalz in Hooland,

Family: Ampelidaceae

Local name: Harjoroa (As);

Yakawkhiawg (Sing)

Botanical character: Shrub, climbing plant by tendrils. Stem - succulent to winged leaves simple. Petal and stamen 4. Inflorescence of true cymes. Fruit globose one celled, one seeded. Flowers small white.
Distribution: In forests only.

Parts used: Whole plant.

Uses:

The leaves and young shoots are eaten. Dried powder of leaves given in stomach complaints. The leaves boiled and heated over fire is applied on boils to bring them suppression.

The stem paste is applied around the bone injury.


Family: Rubiaceae

Local name: Leyum (Kh)

Botanical character: A small shrub. Leaves opposite stipules, entire panicles large. Spreading, flower sessile fascided, white, corolla tube, usually slender, stigma oblong.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal.

Parts used: Whole plant.
The plant is worshipped by the tribal people and given religious practice and belief of super powers.


Family: Asteraceae
Local name: Agora (As)

Botanical character: Erect coarse herb, stem spotted, harsh with bristly hairs, leaves petiolate triangular cordate, 3 nerved head globose, white, terminal axillary cymes. Fruit - with hooked bristles and two strong hooks for its dispersal.

Distribution: Common in August.
Parts used: Young shoot.

Uses:

From the leaves, yellow dye is prepared. The young shoot used as pot herb vegetable. The leaf decoction is used in malarial fever.

Family: Zingiberaceae
Local name: Ada (As)

Botanical character: Leaves lanceolate glabrous beneath, spike oblong cylindric, bract greenish suborbicular, cuspidate, corolla segments greenish. Lip small purplish black, mid-lobe orbicular, lateral ovate.

Distribution: Cultivated as well as wild.
Parts used: Rhizome.

Uses:

Used as most common condiments and it is also used in cough. Rhizome is pounded and juice is being extracted and this juice is used with honey as a remedy of cough.

Family: Rhamnaceae
Local name: Bogori (As)

Botanical character: A moderate size tree, young part tomentose. Leaves - variable 2-8 cm long ovate acute, dark green glabrous above fls greenish yellow, calyx glabrous, petal clawed. Disk 10-loobed, ovary 2 celled. Drup 1 to 2 cm long globose oblong with a thickly bony cell.

Distribution: Common.
Parts used: Fruit, bark, shoot, trunk.

Uses:

The bark is used in tooth pains and also magical belief for life forecasting by Khampti Oza.

At the time of child birth, Z.jujuba branch is placed above the door to keep away devils (as believed).

The trunk is used for making agricultural implements etc.
285. Zizyphus rugosa Lamk.; FBI:i:646; Fl:i:611; BP:234

Family : Rhamnaceae
Local name : Bon bogori (As)


Distribution : Assam, Lohit district of Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Fruit and bark.

Uses:

Fruit is edible. Powdered bark is mixed with Terminalin alata and given to patients suffering from diarrhea.

286. Zorina diphylla Pers.; FBI:ii:147; Benth. in Mart.Fl.
Bras.xv:80; DC.Prodr.ii.316;
Wall.Cat:5660; W&A.Prodr.217.

Family : Fabaceae
Local name : Landegu (Ap)

Botanical character : A small grass like diffuse herb, commonly found as a weed in cultivated fields. Leaves 2-4 foliate leaflets lanceolate, glabrous coriaceous dotted with plack gland. Flowers yellow nearly hidden in the bracts in axillary racemes. Fruit - lomantum with sub reniform seed.

Distribution : Arunachal Pradesh.

Parts used : Whole plant.

Uses:

The herb is used for the treatment of dysentery and the root is given to children to induce sleep.
PLANT USED IN DIFFERENT DISEASES
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